

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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AMERICAN ACES' NEXT HOP IS FROM PARIS TO LONDON

World Fliers Take Day Off in French Capital Preparatory to Another Leg of Flight

DINE WITH PERSHING AND OTHER NOTABLES

Plans Being Made in England for Warm Greeting to Airmen on Arrival

PARIS, July 15 (AP)—After 18,000 miles of flying, the United States Army round-the-world fliers today took off in Paris and planned to hop off for London early in the morning.

The attractions of the city appeared to Lieut. Lowell H. Smith and his world-flying colleagues less advantageous than sleep this morning. A steady stream of callers at the hotel where the American aviators are quartered was disappointed by the announcement that the fliers could not be seen before 11 o'clock. The orders were that they left at the desk last night were:

"Don't disturb us before 11 o'clock on any pretext unless the hotel takes fire, and not even then unless the firemen say there is no hope."

Soon after 11 o'clock this morning the entire party, escorted by Maj. Carlyle H. Wash, air military attaché of the American Embassy, called on Laurent Eynac, Undersecretary of the French Air Ministry.

Later the six aviators, with Major Wash, Lieut.-Col. William I. Westervelt, assistant military attaché of the American Embassy in Paris; Lieut.-Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, United States military attaché at London, and Lieut.-Col. Harry N. Coates, United States military attaché at Vienna, lunched with Gen. John J. Pershing.

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—With the arrival in Paris and the approaching visit to England of the American army round-the-world fliers, the achievements of the aviators are receiving more attention in the newspapers than at any time since the airmen left America. Much space is devoted in the Paris dispatches to their landing in the French capital.

Arrangements are being made here for a big gathering of prominent air enthusiasts at Croydon Wednesday to welcome the fliers to England. Heads of the Air Ministry will also be present. The Royal Aerial Club is arranging a banquet in honor of the visitors. Brig.-Gen. Christopher Thompson, Air Minister, and Mr. Trenchard, Air Chief, are expected to attend, together with Frank B. Kellogg, the American Ambassador, and other prominent persons.

LA FOLLETTE FORCES IN CALIFORNIA BEGIN SENATOR'S CAMPAIGN

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15—The California drive for Robert M. La Follette began in earnest today. The committee of 33 meeting here as representatives of the newly-formed State Farmer-Labor Party, three from each congressional district, immediately will file a petition with Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, to have Mr. La Follette's electors placed on the November ballot. If blocked in this move by a certain state law, appeal will be made to the state Supreme Court. If they fail there, they will run their electors on the qualified Socialist Party ballot.

The committee of 33 repudiated the St. Paul convention and the subsequent action of the executive committee of the National Farmer-Labor Party in withdrawing Duncan McDonald and William Bouck and endorsing William Z. Foster and Ben Gitlow as Workers Party presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

Twelve members of the California executive committee have been suspended for alleged bias to the Workers Party group. All of which means that the Farmer-Labor Party in California scrupulously has washed its hands of communism and will work solely for the advancement of Mr. La Follette's candidacy. To this end organization has been perfected in the four groups, including the Farmer-Labor Party, the railroad brotherhoods, Socialists, nonpartisan leagues and Farmer-Laborites. Two representatives from each group will direct the La Follette campaign in California.

Has the presidential nomination of John W. Davis enhanced the political fortunes of Senator La Follette in the west, the politicians ask. The answer seems at this moment to depend largely upon Mr. Davis himself and upon his success in convincing the west that he is a true Progressive Democrat, that he is not now professionally or sentimentally aligned with "Wall Street" as opponents will represent him to be.

LAW LECTURE COURSE OPENED IN THE HAGUE

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, July 15—The Hague Academy of International Law held the opening meeting of its second year at the Peace Palace yesterday. In presence of its curatorium, administrative board and Dr. Leder, president of the World Court, Baron Taus, a former Petroleum professor, gave a short opening address, after which the lecture course commenced.

About 100 foreign students, among whom are 15 from the United States and 100 Dutch students are inscribed. The courses will go on uninterruptedly until Sept. 12.

Free State Government to Release Eamonn de Valera

By The Associated Press

DUBLIN, July 15
THE release of Eamonn de Valera, Austin Stack, and other political leaders now in prison has been decided upon by the Free State Government. It was learned today. The official announcement will not be made until tomorrow or Thursday.

WASTE IS CHARGED IN 'GAS' INDUSTRY; CLEAN-UP INVOKED

Head of Marketers' Association Says Refiners Have Repudiated Prorating Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., July 15—That the entire oil industry requires a cleaning that "stupid, inexcusable, tragic blunders" of one year ago are being repeated, and that many of the larger refiners have repudiated proration and multiplied refineries to make themselves independent of the theory and practice of prorating were charges made today by L. V. Nicholas, president of the National Petroleum Marketers' Association.

Mr. Nicholas said the oversupply of refineries, bulk stations, and filling stations is the result of the refusal by men who have made millions in the production of crude oil to accept proration. He stated that these "so-called leaders" seem to be willing that the reputation of oil marketers with the public should be thrown away and "that the price structure to the ultimate consumer should be one of glaring inconsistencies, sufficient to invite state, municipal, automobile, club, and other forms of co-operative competition, if only that can save their highly prized grade-price structure and protect their vast accumulation of crude oil stocks."

Continuing Mr. Nicholas said:

Almost in detail we are repeating this year the stupid, inexcusable, tragic blunders of one year ago. Not only single individuals, but taking advantage of last year's costly experience, the oversupply of refineries, bulk stations, and filling stations is all the result of the refusal by men who have made millions of profits in the production of crude oil, to accept proration.

Clean house within the industry—it must be done. If the rewards for the successful production of crude oil were not entirely out of line with the risk involved, we would not have so many dangerously spectacular oil millionaires determined to build in the needless building of refineries, bulk stations, filling stations, and in other ill-chosen diversions which reflect credit and shame on the industry.

Actually we seem to be engaged in one huge speculation in crude oil. As a matter of fact, the whole plan is a giant, unscrupulous, scheming and ability to make sound decisions in times of trial and stress.

Municipal competition is being established throughout as a result of the industry's failure to adjust its prices to the spot markets brought about as a result of the tremendous oversupply.

Chicago, according to Mr. Nicholas, is planning several municipal filling stations. Can an industry expect anything else but public suspicion and contempt, where it refuses price reductions until after the municipality or their customers have combined to go into business themselves?

This association does not believe that the industry can long survive low prices that are under actual cost, and we do believe that when such a situation does arise we must provide within the industry an opportunity for the public to buy these low-priced products or the public will provide the machinery for themselves and we will be the losers in every way.

Better by far for us to take the punishment that is coming to us for the last several years of crude oil speculation and gambling and then start to build from a sound economic basis instead of continuing this ostrich-like existence of sticking our heads in the sand while someone plucks our feathers.

"Gas" Price Collapse in East Seen in Midwest Oversupply

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—Cut price gasoline, which seems in prospect throughout the east, is the result of great overproduction of crude oil in the midcontinent field, oil experts in New York said today.

For some months past crude production in the midwest has been the largest ever known, with the oil being refined into gasoline more rapidly than the market normally can absorb it. Midcontinent refiners are so overstocked with gasoline, oil men here say, that in many places they are selling it for as low as 9 cents a gallon, a price below production cost.

This overproduction, similar to the situation in the California oil fields a year ago, experts say, has brought refiners into a difficult position. Many of them have contracts with crude oil companies, which necessitate their taking over large stocks of crude oil faster than the market will absorb them. They are forced to refine it in quantities that compels them to reduce the selling price of this gasoline now reaching the east and which is

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924—VOL. XVI, NO. 194

FIVE CENTS A COPY

Outstanding Figures in the London Conference



ON EVE OF LONDON CONFERENCE DIPLOMATISTS ARE HOPEFUL; FIVE PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

Reichstag Legislation, Economic Evacuation, Operating Dawes Plan, Possibility of Reich Default and Authority to Interpret Report, Chief Points

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 15—The delegates are now beginning to pour into London for the inter-allied conference which opens at the Foreign Office tomorrow. While The Times speaks of the "anxious hope" with which the conference's prospects are generally regarded in the country, the feeling in diplomatic circles here is gradually growing more confident about the outcome. As a prominent British diplomatist put it in conversation with The Christian Science Monitor representative: "The difficulty is not so much in the individual questions to be tackled, for taken singly not one is insoluble."

"It is the linking up of the solutions of a dozen or so intricate problems in such a way that they will stand together as a harmonious, workable scheme."

The problems to which he referred are to be taken at a fixed date after Germany has done its part in implementing the report, while the French hold the Reparations Commission should fix the date, but not until it is satisfied with German action. The British lean toward the German view, and it will be necessary to reconcile these two opinions.

Again the Germans want these measures to be taken at a fixed date after Germany has done its part in implementing the report, while the French hold the Reparations Commission should fix the date, but not until it is satisfied with German action. The British lean toward the German view, and it will be necessary to reconcile these two opinions.

The third heading—how the Dawes plan shall be brought into operation—involves the still-debated question of whether Germany is to be invited to participate in the London conference during its later stages.

Obligations on Germany

The British thesis is that the plan imposes certain obligations on Germany outside the Versailles Treaty, and it must therefore be adopted by agreement, in accordance with the report itself, which specifically mentions the protocols to be signed by all the countries whose interests are mainly involved.

There is, however, the counterproposal that the plan should be declared in operation by the Reparations Commission as soon as Germany, on the one hand, and the allies, on the other, take the necessary steps to enable the plan to be carried out.

Group 4—the possibility of future German default—brings up two main difficulties, who is to decide what to be done if Germany is ever declared to have voluntarily defaulted. Regarding this the British have now withdrawn the proposal for a new body to take this decision and has accepted the French

World News in Brief

Ludwigsburg, Germany (AP)—The crops

of E. Ziemsen, an extensive land owner near here, did not grow very well last year, so Ziemsen flooded the fields in the fall and winter, but the heavy rains failed and so well financial losses that he is planning to extend his home-made lakes. Ziemsen has about 1000 lowland acres under water. German carp have done particularly well in the flooded fields and this year Ziemsen expects to gather about 80 tons of fish.

Southampton (AP)—Successful tests

have occurred with a new air-mine bomber built for the Spanish Government by an aircraft firm here. The plane easily "took off" as well as came to anchor on rough water. Pilot, gunner and observer are accommodated in the forward position of the boat and the bombs are carried in the hull.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

New York—Padlock injunction proceedings seeking to close the entire Ritz-Carlton Hotel probably will result from the raid on its roof cafe last week by probation agents, it is indicated by legal officials.

Worcester—Samuel E. Winslow, JR., Representative from Massachusetts, announces that he is not a candidate for renomination and that he will return from public life to give all his time to his business and his family.

Ottawa—With but little discussion, the Senate last night gave its third reading to the church Union bill providing for the uniting of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches of Canada.

Jerusalem—An entire tribe of Bedouins, in the neighborhood of Safed, has joined the Palestinian Government to help it to return to its ancient leaders of the tribe, which is named Alshabani, declare that according to its tradition, downed from generation to generation, the tribe is of Jewish descent and now that the Jewish homeland is being rebuilt they want to rejoin the ancient faith of their forefathers.

New York—Narcotics valued at more than \$1,000,000 were seized and nine members of the crew, including the captain of the Italia-America liner Duilio, were taken into custody following a raid on the vessel here.

River Head, L. I.—Requests of \$300,000 sent to Yale University and Hamilton College and legacies bestowed on faithful employees and friends of the family were made public with the filing for probate of the will of the late Mrs. Helen H. Wetmore.

Ottawa—In a bill providing for the disposal of \$2,296,000, Canada's share of army canteen profits, the House of Commons yesterday voted \$30,000 to the American Red Cross. This is to be used for the assistance of former members of the Canadian expeditionary force now living in the United States.

Washington—Proposed new schedules revising the freight rates on lumber and coal due to western, New England and Canadian points have been ordered suspended from July 15 to Nov. 12 by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Ottawa—Appointment of Prof. O. D. Skelton as counselor to the Department of External Affairs was announced last night. The post, which has been vacant for a year, was last held by L. C. Christie, resigned.

BILL WOULD OUST DRY LAW VIOLATOR FROM HIGH OFFICE

Blanton Demands Impeachment and Removal From Government Service of All Guilty

CHURCHES OF NATION BACK TEXAN'S MOVE

President Insists on Obedience to Act but Believes Few Officials Are Violators

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15—Legislation making it cause for impeachment and removal from office and dishonorable discharge from the government service of any public official found guilty of violating the prohibition laws will be sought by advocates of law and order, when Congress reconvenes in December. A bill to achieve this purpose has been introduced by Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Representative from Texas.

Pending the opening of Congress, a movement has been launched by civic organizations, including the Law Enforcement League of Philadelphia, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the Anti-Saloon League of America, to obtain strong public sentiment against the appointment or retention in office of known violators of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Blanton Measure

The measure introduced by Mr. Blanton reads as follows:

Whereas every executive officer, member of judiciary, senator, representative in Congress, officer and enlisted man in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and employees of the Government of the United States has taken the oath that he will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that he will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and

Whereas the said Constitution of the United States provides that "The manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, or the importation thereof into, the United States for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited";

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, or the importation thereof into, the United States for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any executive officer, member of judiciary, senator, representative in Congress, officer or enlisted man in the army, navy and marine corps, and any employee of the United States Government to purchase, receive, bring, import, export, or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating liquors within, or to import into, the United States for beverage purposes, or to consume or violate the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution thereof, shall be removed from office or shall be dishonorably discharged from the service of any officer, member of judiciary, senator, representative in Congress, or any employee of the United States Government to purchase, receive, bring, import, export, or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating liquors within, or to import into, the United States for beverage purposes, or to consume or violate the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution thereof;

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that he places it before the highest federal authority for immediate consideration. The points follow:

1. Require the Federal Government to place one man in supreme command of prohibition enforcement in Pennsylvania, leaving the question of when general agents can come into the State to be decided by the Director and the prohibition commissioners when newspaper reports indicate their necessity.

2. Require the intelligence unit to survey the prohibition staff in Pennsylvania and to make public all facts disclosed by such investigation so that the status of each agent may be established in the public mind.

3. Require a permit issued for the manufacture of any intoxicating liquor or the production of malt liquors to be available to newspaper reporters and civic agencies before they are actually delivered to the permittees.

4. Require the immediate prosecution and publication of all acts addressed against which charges have been brought by the intelligence unit; also the publication of the name of an agent as soon as he is notified that he is suspended.

5. Require the Federal Government to publish the name and address of every distillery producing medicinal alcohol that it traverses, the location of denaturing plants, warehouses, etc., and the weekly price list for wine, whisky, beer, pure alcohol and denatured alcohol.

6. Require immediate publicity of all permit revocations.

7. Require federal authorities to sit around the table with representatives of Pennsylvania's civic organizations for the purpose of establishing co-ordinated activities.

COURT DISMISSES TAYLOR CLAIMS

Appeal for Injunction Against Board of Directors of Mother Church Lost

In the United States District Court for Massachusetts, Judge James A. Lowell yesterday dismissed the actions of William H. Taylor and Nellie G. Taylor of New York City against The Christian Science Board of Directors, by which Mr. and Mrs. Taylor sued for injunctions to prevent the Directors from hearing complaints against them as members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. These complaints are to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are following and supporting Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson of New York City, a former member of The Mother Church, whose teachings and practices were in 1909 found by its Directors to be contrary to Christian Science.

After Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were notified of the complaints, they sent to the Directors a series of demands and objections by which they questioned the sufficiency of the admonitions, the complaints, the notices of hearing, and the entire proceedings. During this correspondence, they also brought suits alleging the same grounds or reasons. Immediately before the hearing of yesterday, they also amended their bills of complaint by charging that the Directors were acting in bad faith.

In dismissing the actions brought by Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Judge Lowell observed that the United States District Court is one of limited jurisdiction; that it has no jurisdiction of these cases unless membership in The Mother Church has a pecuniary value, but that church membership is not capable of being reduced to a pecuniary standard of value. Accordingly, the actions were dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Until recently, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of New York City, by whose trustees they were found to be adherents of Mrs. Stetson.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Reading "Contemporary Short Stories," by Professor Copeland, Harvard University, New Lecture Room, 5 p.m.

Theaters

Copley—"Candide," 8:30.
Keiths—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Tremont—"In Bamville," 8.
Wilbur—Fay Bainter in "The Dream Girl," 8:10.

Photoplays

Park—"Secrets," 2:20, 8:20.
State—"The Arab,"
"The Enchanted Cottage."
Exeter—"Scaramouche."

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Annual outing, Boston Kiwanis Club, at Wardmouth on Newburyport Turnpike, 2 p.m.

Automobile trip to the Blue Hills, The Durant, Inc., 6:30 p.m.

Lectures—"The Story of Thor's Mighty Hammer," Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, 8 p.m.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tomorrow—WNAZ, The Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (78 Meters)

10:30 a.m.—WNAZ, Women's Club talk, "Like Secret," Martha Lee of the Boston American: "A Trip to Narragansett Bay," Jean Sargent.

1:05 p.m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra, 15 minutes, incidental music from Leo's Stage Theater.

4:30 p.m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra, 6 p.m.—Children's half-hour; stories and music, Miss H. Stewart.

6:30 p.m.—WNAZ dinner dance.

7:10 p.m.—"Limericks," Billy B. Van of "The Dream Girl."

8 p.m.—Tom Shubert Theater, Rufus R. LeMoine and Richard W. Krakow, in association with John Nichols, present Elizabeth Hines in the new musical comedy "Mirabelle" with Andrew Tombes, Richard Gallagher, Ross Robertson, superb cast. Book and lyrics by Fred Thompson and Clifford Grey, with additional dialogue by Harold Aldridge, Music by Herbert Stothart, Philip Cullen and Stephen Jones. Entire production produced under supervision of Rufus R. LeMoine, Tom Shubert, Rufus R. LeMoine, directed by him, under the direction of John L. McManus.

WGL, American Radio & Research Corporation, Medford, Mass. (860 Meters) 7:30 p.m.—Musical. Popular songs. Don Rainey at the piano.

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LEAGUE AND COURT DECLARED SUCCESS; MANDATE INDORSED

Chicago Institute Speakers Laud Covenant's Results—See German Membership Soon

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 15—The League of Nations and the World Court were pictured by the three foreign lecturers during their third weekly conference under the auspices of the Institute of International Politics at the University of Chicago last night as practical, established and already successful agencies to promote intercourse between states.

Sir Valentine Chirol, eminent English authority on international questions, Dr. Charles de Visscher, legal adviser to the Belgian Government, and Dr. Herbert Kraus, professor of international law at Königsberg University, all answered favorably to the League, questions raised concerning its effectiveness after its first years of trial.

Limitations of power and lack of authority on the part of the League machinery were admitted, but accomplishments have fully justified the League, the men agreed.

The practical question of whether or not the Permanent Court of International Justice could have dealt with the controversy between Japan and the United States over the immigration restriction, had America been a member of the tribunal, was raised and answered in the affirmative by Dr. de Visscher.

He explained, however, that in view of the fact that the gentlemen's agreement between Japan and the United States was purely an executive pact, not confirmed by the Senate as required by the Constitution for all treaties, the matter might not have been judged one of a strictly legal nature that could come before the court.

World Court's Jurisdiction

Although the World Court cannot enter into the field of domestic politics, he pointed out that when a nation, through a treaty, recognizes the international aspect of a domestic question, then the Court can assume jurisdiction. He expressed the opinion that the occupation of the Ruhr could have come before the World Court had its legality come up for decision.

Dr. de Visscher declared that in his opinion the Court should have compulsory jurisdiction over all international questions of a legal nature, such as interpretation of treaties. A number of countries, although none of the big powers is included, already have granted this authority, he explained. Gradual codification of international law, in his opinion, will bring a more general acceptance of the court's jurisdiction in questions of importance.

Dr. Kraus advised that Germany in the Wimbledon case, involving German rights, had accepted the jurisdiction of the Court and had accepted its decision willingly, although it was adverse to her interests. This was pointed to as demonstrating the confidence that the body already has won in Europe.

Much of the discussion centered about the question whether the League Covenant assures publicity for treaties. Dr. de Visscher explained that all treaties, as now provided, must be so regarded by the Secretary-General of the League and published. This provision, he said, has proved very practical and useful and of marked educational value. The one weakness, he declared, is that the sanctions provided are not effective. The only sanction under article 18 is that treaties not submitted to the League are not considered binding, a matter of little weight and ineffectual.

Secret Treaties

Questioned concerning defensive agreements reached between France and Czechoslovakia and Poland, and other European defensive treaties, both Dr. de Visscher and Sir Valentine explained that the treaties themselves have been published, but that "technical agreements" affecting provisions for carrying out these treaties of necessity are kept secret. These technical agreements, which Dr. Kraus called "secret treaties," Dr. de Visscher said are not binding and consequently need not be regarded by the League and never could be published.

This led to a discussion of open diplomacy. Sir Valentine declared it was "out of the question to make diplomatic negotiations public, causing an impossible situation for successful consideration of international questions." He explained:

What is possible is to see that representations must be made public so that the final treaty provisions are known. While negotiations are going on, parliaments and newspapers may guide their governments.

Dr. Kraus declared that in the negotiations between Germany and Russia open diplomacy had been resorted to and proved unsuccessful because of the Russian effort to conduct the negotiations for propaganda purposes.

Germany, Turkey and Russia are all possible entrants into the League before very long, the speakers said. Dr. Kraus said that there was no doubt about the desire of the German people for representation, although they might object to entry if denied representation on the League Council. He

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The Wholesome Spread for Bread

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from the snow-white meat of the coconut and Pasteurized milk. This means that, regardless of season or conditions which affect a "spread" of a less scientific nature, Nucoa always gives a definite and plentiful supply of food-values.

declared that he had a feeling that the Germans would be members of the League in another year.

Russia and the League

Sir Valentine advised that he saw no reason why Turkey should not become a member if she desired to do so and would assume the international obligations required. He explained that the Turks in the Lausanne Treaty were ready to refer mooted questions to the League whenever her interests were likely to be jeopardized.

Russia likewise might become a League member, he said, when she can realize her international obligations, stop trying to spread propaganda, and make some of her past debts.

It was his opinion that so long as Russia keeps her present methods of international propagandizing, she would not be admitted to the League. There is no fundamental objection to the Russian Government, so far as its form is concerned, but there is no

feeling, he said, that she is likely to be a superpower.

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BRITISH HOUSING BILL AMENDMENTS MAY TRANSFORM IT

Whole Scope of the Measure May Be Altered by Propositions of Friends and Opponents

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 15—Transformation threatens the British Labor Government's housing bill, which comes up in committee in the House of Commons here tomorrow and Thursday.

The basic intention of this great constructive Labor measure is to remedy the admittedly grave house shortage in Britain. It proposes to do this by supplying small houses to workers at low rents at the expense of the state. Neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives are prepared to incur the odium of the rejection of so popular a scheme. Both branches of the Opposition have decided, therefore, to allow it to pass, with only such amendments as shall improve its nature.

These amendments are now up for discussion, but they prove to change the whole scope of the measure. One does away at one stroke with the compulsory low rents for state houses, which is the basis of the entire scheme. Another amendment is to enable subsidized houses to be sold to their occupants, and it also is expected to pass, as it makes for thrift. It strikes, nevertheless, at the root of the Labor Government's proposals, which the Opposition claims would have housed 12,000,000 voters in state-built houses at rents largely paid by the general taxpayer.

Another amendment is to make the payment of a state subsidy dependent upon the cost of the construction not rising greatly above the present level. This is likely to be even more far-reaching, for construction cost is already rising rapidly. It has grown since the scheme was announced from £386 to £450 each for the commonest type of structure proposed, and this is not all. Half a million building operations struck work 10 days ago for higher wages, and have since materially enhanced the demands for which they then walked out.

Tomorrow Sir Kingsley Wood, for the Conservatives, is to ask in the House of Commons whether the Government has sanctioned the action of those local bodies who have already conceded the payment of an extra penny hourly with a guaranteed week to this labor to keep house-building operations going. In this connection it is pointed out that the wages concession must further handicap the Government's housing scheme. The amendment restricting the cost allowable is liable, therefore, to cut down the scale of the whole housing scheme to a fraction of its original dimensions. It is so reasonable, however, that the Government, it is thought, can hardly invite a general election upon it.

The situation is complicated by the fact that neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals want a general election at present. The threat of such an election is, therefore, to be held over their heads, and this week's debates are to show how potent this threat may prove. If the threat prevails, it may saddle Britain with a housing scheme of which only a minority of the House of Commons approves. If the threat fails, Labor may see its chief proposals for social betterment so changed as to lose the main features for which they were introduced. The third possibility is an appeal to the electorate upon the entire housing question.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 15—The following call for the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Mr. and Mrs. Colby, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Silverston, Hollywood.

Mrs. Haskell, Pasadena, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Clayton.

Mr. Kleming, St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Burbank, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Aukrun, Chicago.

Mr. Shadman, Los Angeles.

Miss Newman, Toledo, Kansas.

Mrs. Pray, Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Flint, Cambridge, Mass.

E. C. R. Flint, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Hendon, Franklin, Ia.

Miss Gilbert, Canada.

W. Magill, The Hague.

Miss Goldie, Hazelhatch, Ireland.

The Rev. D. W. Tredegar.

Mrs. Woodcock, Swansea, Wales.

Mrs. Jones, Swansea, Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Pugh.

Mr. and Miss Kerr, Edinburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Vese, Leeds.

Mrs. Mary, Southgate, London.

Mr. Burton, Swinton.

E. Manley, Plymouth.

S. T. Rashford, Sheffield.

Miss E. Shipton, Shrewsbury.

Mrs. Pratton, Bristol.

A. Gillon, Ipswich.

Mrs. Evans, Birkenhead.

Mr. Taylor, Liverpool.

B. Lee, Somerset.

Among the visitors to the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor in London yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Tomlinson, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rose, Boston.

Mr. Delaire, Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Peeke, Kansas City.

Miss Dorr, New York.

Mrs. Sack, Providence.

From \$50 to \$100.00

per Copy

Among them will be found one which is just what you need as a travel reference book which will answer your EVERY question and which will tell you where, how and where to go to make your EXCURSIONS pleasurable and profit.

Address American Travel & Hotel Directory Co., 2518-1932 Hartford Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Have you renewed your subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue.

DE RIVERA VISITS FIGHTING FRONT

Plan Drafted for Establishment of Strong Bases to Replace Many Small Posts

By Special Cable

MADRID, July 15—With General Primo de Rivera, chief of the military Directorate, away on his long-announced visit to the fighting zone in Spanish Morocco, public interest has increased and virtually everybody is looking forward to the possibility of finding a solution to the problem which has for so many years kept the heads of successive governments tied.

Just before leaving Madrid, General de Rivera publicly expressed the opinion that the Moroccan difficulty would continue to exist for only a short period. He referred to the recent fighting in the western part of the Spanish zone as a lamentable incident which had fortunately been settled by the quick action of the Spanish troops, and hinted that the authorities in the Directorate had virtually completed their proposed system of organization, and that such disagreeable occurrences as attacks on isolated positions would in the future be almost impossible.

The Directorate, under the supervision of General de Rivera, has for some time past been drafting a plan for establishing strong bases to take place of the hundreds of small posts now so exposed to attacks by the Moors, and whose existence costs many lives when relieving troops and convoys of munitions and food have to be sent to them.

Even some of the more liberal papers which are discussing the journey of the Dictator do not hesitate to praise his initiative in trying to find a solution of the problem. They as well as conservative newspapers point out the necessity of disarming the so-called neutral tribesmen at present living behind the front line of advanced posts, and suggest that the bases to be established should be manned by mobile columns of all arms ready to go out on punitive expeditions should insurrections occur.

Simultaneously there is a proposal in the press for the introduction of a system of political penetration which should study the necessities of the Moorish native, bringing him into touch with all modern agricultural and industrial implements and thus gradually educating him to a sense of the benefits of civilization.

NEW SANTO DOMINGO CABINET APPOINTED

SANTO DOMINGO, July 15 (AP)—The new Cabinet announced today includes the following ministers:

Angel Morales, interior, police, war, marine; Angel Maria Soler, foreign affairs; Jose Leonidas Alfonso, finance; commendador A. O. Jimenez, justice; commendador Andreu Pastoriza, public works; communication; Rafael Espalath, agriculture, immigration; Pedro A. Ricart, sanitation.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Edna F. Vincentz, North Hudson, N. J. Agnes R. Porter, Rochester, N. Y. Walter R. Bassett, Upper Darby, Pa. Mrs. Charles A. Johnson, Jersey City, N. J. C. Leonard, Chicago, Ill. Louise Leonard, Chicago, Ill. Jessie H. Myers, Minneapolis, Minn. Richard L. Myers, Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. Mary E. Simpson, Omaha, Neb. Caroline E. Liberman, Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. G. Liberman, Memphis, Tenn. Esther Ann Liberman, Memphis, Tenn. Celia Stein, New York City. Mrs. Edna Smith, Miami Beach, Fla. Avery Smith, Miami Beach, Fla. Mrs. Harriet R. Rothschild, Detroit, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mottram, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Sarah Mottram, Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Mildred Downie, Duluth, Minn. Mrs. Louise Settare, Lakewood, Colo. Mrs. Mary J. Bell, Lakewood, Colo. Lucy A. G. Day, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sarah A. Day, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Wanda B. Kemper, Watertown, Wis.

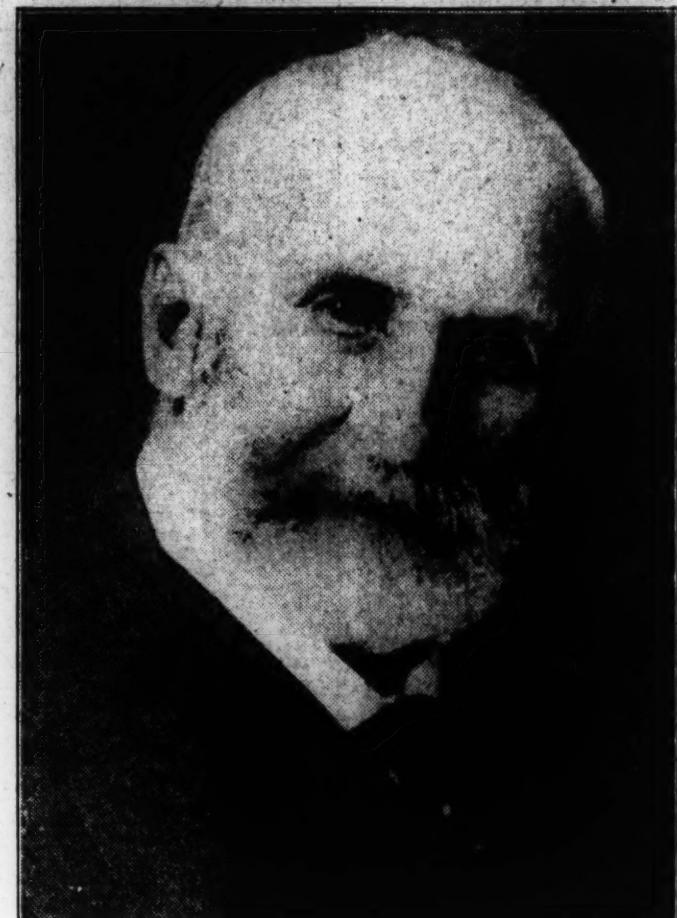
Mrs. Anna M. Stickel, Linwood, Pa. Mr. Herman Blauer, Linwood, Pa. Elizabeth N. Jaw, Willow Grove, Pa. Milton D. Gordon, Des Moines, Iowa. Charles E. Wry, Evanston, Ill. Mrs. Helen J. Robb, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Edna Smith, Covina, Calif. Margaret Frances Arthur, Covina, Calif. Mrs. Mabel Hastings Phelps, Greenwich, Mass. E. B. Lowe, Huntington Park, Calif. Georgia Bruce Lowe, Huntington Park, Calif. E. Manley, Huntingdon Park, Calif. Mrs. S. A. Whittaker, West Hartford, Conn. Florence L. Beckwith, Kansas City, Mo. Juanita Bell, Forney, Kansas City, Mo. R. N. Risser, Chicago, Ill. Nancy E. White, Chicago, Ill.

Calvare Importer (Wholesale) 389 5th Ave. Cor. 36th New York STELLA ARONSON RAY CALISH

Perfumes Jewelry Gifts Accessories Sportswear

OTTMAN Women's Apparel Shop

Ruler of Carefree Principality



PRINCE OF LIECHTENSTEIN
Wealthy Nobleman, Who Keeps His 12,000 Subjects Free of Taxes.

NEW ITALIAN PRESS DECREE IS ISSUED

Situation Brought About by Mussolini's Attitude Toward Newspapers Grows More Acute

By Special Cable

ROME, July 15—The storm of protests which aroused practically all the Italian newspapers against the new press regulations has been intensified by the publication by the Government of a second decree, which is even more stringent than the original one.

The tone of the Opposition press has not changed. Indeed, it is the impression of The Christian Science Monitor representative that it is even stronger than it was in the days immediately preceding the promulgation of the decree.

Nor is the tone of the Fascist press much different. The tone of Popolo d'Italia, regarded as the spokesman of the Premier, shows that the day of pacification is still remote and that the Fascisti are no less intransigent than their opponents. In the Fascist organ there is not a single word indicating a "Fascisti desire to get back into a complete condition of originalism."

It is difficult to see the use of this insincerity but easy to see the possible harm. There are many signs of dissatisfaction among Liberals with this attitude and yesterday the Giornale d'Italia voiced the feeling of many Liberals, pointing out to the Government the danger of the prolongation of such a situation. The Liberals willingly offered their support to Benito Mussolini, in order to help him meet the crisis. They will, however, never suffer themselves to be treated haughtily nor can they join the Fascisti in their policy of violence. Otherwise it would be better that each party should follow its own course. It should not be forgotten that the parliamentary strength of the Government is based not only on the Fascisti but also on the Liberals, who elected the Government's list. Should the Liberals withdraw their support, the Government's position would become very insecure.

U. S. "MIDDIES" ENTERTAINED
THE HAGUE, July 15—The American men-of-war Wyoming and Arkansas with 500 midshipmen have arrived here. Different festivals and sightseeing trips have been organized by the Dutch authorities for welcoming the visitors.

OTTMAN Women's Apparel Shop

Telephone Vanderbilt 2553

3 WEST 45th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

The shop—it's a pleasure to shop in—where clothes for all types are to be found. Prices at drastic reductions. Be assured always of personal attention.

1 Lexington Avenue Magnolia, Mass.

EXHIBITION

Of entirely exceptional old furniture and objects of art that for Centuries have been part of the intimate social background and family life of noble Country Houses and Chateaux in England and France.

Henry Symons & Co.

STICKING TO FACTS 'AD' MEN'S SLOGAN

World Convention at Wembley Sounds Keynote of Honesty in Merchandising

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 15—The world advertising convention has now settled down to serious business after yesterday's festive proceedings of welcome. The daily press has certainly given the convention the finest possible advertisement, all devoting much space, with alliterative or humorous headlines.

The Daily News calls the delegates "pep, punch and push men," while the Labor organ, the Daily Herald, breaks interview with "the way to be healthy, wealthy and wise is to get up early and advertise."

Lord T. Holland, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, said:

"We are certainly out for the same thing as your great paper, for the convention's motto is 'Truth in Advertising.' The advertising clubs are out for truth and the elimination of waste. The organization of which I am this year's president was started only 20 years ago, but we have now 313 affiliated clubs with 31,000 members and we spent \$250,000 last year educating along the line of advertising truth. The law of truth is God's law and we must live and help to live and enjoy."

Discussion of every phase of advertising typified by the various exhibits is being held. The American exhibits are housed in the large Stadium Gallery and include original drawings and sketches by American artists, lithographic reproductions in colors, engravings, proofs, posters, labels, show cards, catalogues, newspapers, and magazine advertisements, all prepared by Americans for advertising purposes. The British have a similar exhibit in the Palace of Arts. There is also a British "Poster Street" where selected posters by British artists and printers are shown. Just outside the exhibition entrance is an American poster and outdoor painted bulletin display.

Today's business includes the reading and discussion of some 80 papers in various conference halls at Wembley and in London, while lunches, banquets and theater dinners are on the program.

CODE GOVERNING AIR TRAFFIC ADOPTED

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Rules agreed on by the British, Belgian, and Dutch governments to govern air traffic have been issued by the Air Ministry.

These provide that every pilot, when flying in company, counts on the right of the straight line adjoining the point of departure and point of arrival. When an aircraft is flying beneath a cloud, it must keep at a fair distance below the cloud base in order to see and be seen.

When a pilot decides to follow a route which is officially designated or consists of a line of ground marks, he should consider that another aircraft may be following the same route. Every pilot, therefore, following such a route shall endeavor to keep it at least 300 meters on his left.

Every pilot who decides to cross any route he is following shall do so at right angles and as high as circumstances permit.

Johnstone Cords

JOHNSTONE COMPRESSION CORDS are scientifically manufactured under high pressure, making a self-healing tire. Nail punctures do not injure JOHNSTONE CORDS. When nails or other sharp objects are removed the hole closes instantly and seals, thus preventing rot or mildew fabrics, which might be caused by water and dirt entering the punctures.

This is an innovation in tire construction.

The non-skid, suction type tread is a road gripper. It is high enough to straddle ordinary small objects that cut and injure the body of ordinary tires.

Johnstone Tire Stores Co.

Eastern Distributors

201 Water Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Surplus Funds Are They Earning Savings Bank Interest?

4% per annum

Savings Accounts Opened by Mail. \$1 Opens an Account.

SAVINGS ARE SAFEST IN A SAVINGS BANK

United States Savings Bank

MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 58TH STREET

NEW YORK

The Bank cordially invites depositors to mention</

CREAMERY TRIAL HELD FOR JULY 29

Hearing Against Bellows Falls Company Uncovers 10,000 Concealed Bottles

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., July 15 (Special)—Although the trial of the case against the Bellows Falls Cooperative Creamery was postponed again today to July 29, a new development appeared at the short hearing held here yesterday afternoon when it was learned that the creamery yesterday shipped to the Milk Package Exchange, Inc., Somerville, Mass., a clearing house for milk bottles, a carload of 10,000 milk bottles owned chiefly by the Turner System and H. F. Hood & Sons, Boston milk producers.

The milk bottles had been concealed in a barn on School Street by the creamery officials. The shipment of 10,000 bottles was part of over 12,000 glass containers which had been found in the barn by M. W. Comiskey, manager of the Milk Package Exchange, who has been in this vicinity several days checking up milk bottles which belong to milk-producing concerns in eastern Massachusetts.

Yesterday Hearing Brief

The hearing of the creamery in shippling the bottles back to Somerville saved the serving of a search warrant by only a few minutes. The hearing yesterday was short and comprised chiefly a request that the defendant, the Bellows Falls creamery, to continue the case to the twenty-ninth in order that necessary witnesses may be present. T. P. Grant, president of the Exchange and John F. Gulick, attorney for the Whiting Milk Company, another Boston producer interested in recovering its milk bottles, were unable to be present also but telephoned they would be on hand on the twenty-ninth. The case is the outcome of a search made June 13 at which time more than 1000 milk bottles belonging to the Hood Company, the Whiting Company, the Turner System, Francis S. Cumming Company and Herlihy Brothers, all of Boston, were found in the creamery plant.

The creamery officials, through their clerk, George H. Thompson of Bellows Falls, also attorney for the creamery, were subsequently charged with taking, selling and concealing milk bottles without the consent of the owners. Bail of \$100 was required when the creamery pleaded not guilty.

Evidence Presented

According to Mr. Comiskey, J. F. MacLennan, manager of the creamery, promised that the 8000 bottles belonging to the Whiting company would be shipped back to the exchange. Arrangements were then made by the creamery to ship the lot direct to the Whiting company, at the same time charging a clearing house rate of three cents a bottle, but the Whiting company refused to entertain the suggestion and reported the matter to the exchange. Mr. Comiskey immediately informed of Mr. MacLennan why he failed to keep the agreement and the creamery official replied that the Whiting had been arranged while he was out of town. This appears strange, Mr. Comiskey said today, because the letter to the Whiting company in regard to the shipment and a letter of explanation to Mr. Comiskey were both signed by Mr. MacLennan and in the same handwriting.

Milk Dealers Present

Several milk dealers in Bellows Falls, Westminster and other nearby towns were here to attend the hearing and after the postponement, they held a session with Mr. Comiskey. The milk men were outspoken in their opinions that the Bellows Falls creamery is attempting to put them out of business. They mentioned the cut in the price of milk from 10 to eight cents a quart made by the creamery within the past six weeks; they showed how their own trademarked bottles had been gathered in by the creamery which later sold the same bottles back to the milkmen at five cents apiece; they explained that they had either to buy back their own milk containers, buy new ones or go out of business altogether.

Just what the creamery officials intended to do with the thousands of bottles hidden away, is not clear, unless, as was voiced today, the creamery intended to send them back to the Boston producers at a favorable time, at the same time charging a clearing house percentage of 3 cents a bottle. That this was the plan is indicated by the fact that the creamery sought recently to ship a carload of 8000 bottles to the Whiting Milk Company direct, thereby paying no attention to the Milk Produce Exchange of which the Whiting company is a member.

B. U. STUDENTS IN CONVOCATION

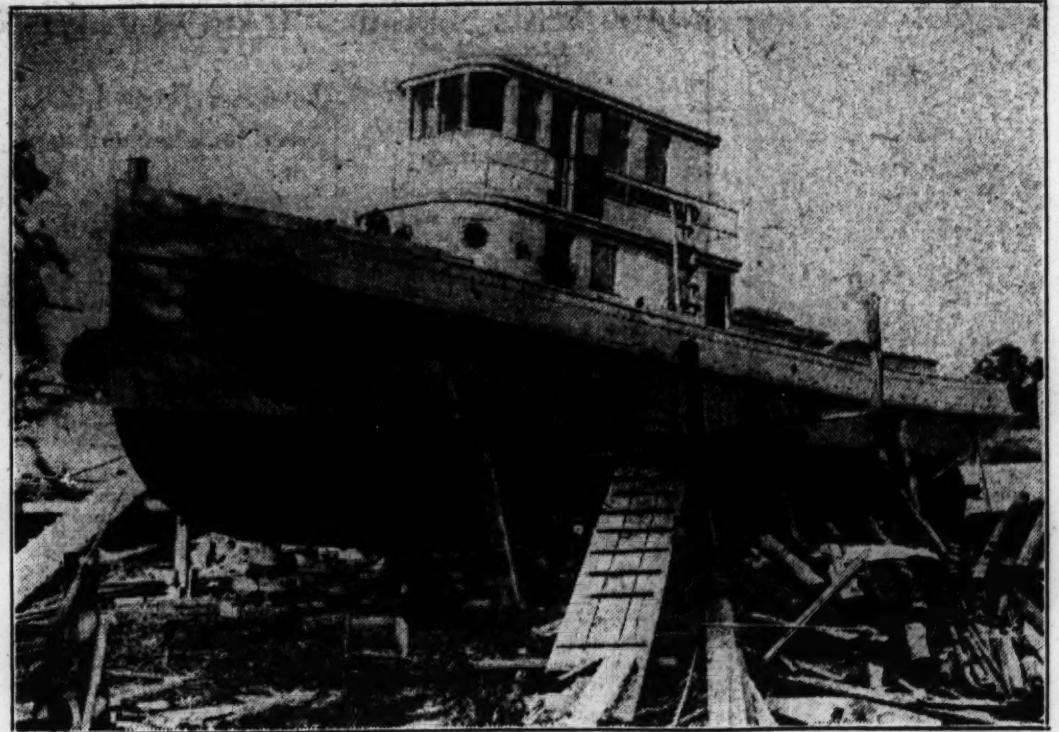
Summer School Holds First Assembly of Session

The first student assembly of the Boston University summer session was held today in Jacob Sleeper Hall, shortly after noon. More than 800 students who last night had registered for courses were welcomed to the university. President Lemuel H. Murlin, who had been scheduled to address the students, was unable to do so. Prof. Guy M. Wilson of the School of Education faculty, chairman of the committee which recently advocated before the National Education Association that the usual course in arithmetic for grammar schools be revised, was the speaker.

The assembly was presided over by Prof. Alexander H. Rice, director of the summer session. There was a special musical program directed by Prof. John P. Marshall.

Student registration, which has been going on for a week, closed last night as far as students seeking academic credit are concerned, although others may continue to enroll. Registration was scheduled to end Saturday, but there were still such numbers who wished to enter that the time limit

New Police Boat Launched Today



The Protector, Pictured as it is Nearing Completion at the A. D. Story Yards, Was Named by Miss Edna Foote, Daughter of Commissioner Alfred F. Foote.

was extended. No final registration figures had been compiled by the summer session officials this morning, but the total was expected to exceed considerably that of last year. Classes, which have been holding sessions since a week ago today, continue to grow.

One reason for the widespread interest in the summer session, university officials said today, is the fact that the session is an integral part of the university program and is on the same academic basis as the two winter semesters. For this reason scores of students go to college the year round, and others, many of them teachers, take their regular college work during the intervals between their school activities.

It was announced that although President Murlin was unable to attend today's assembly, he would speak at the next one, to be held on Tuesday, July 22.

WORLD HUMANE SOCIETY IS URGED

Dr. Rowley Expresses Need of Such an International Organization

Increased sentiment for a worldwide organization of humane societies. Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, sees as the most valuable result of the world congress of humane societies at the centenary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in London, June 23-26, to which he was the only American delegate. Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, shortly after his arrival on the Scylla yesterday, Dr. Rowley said that definite steps were taken to obtain such an organization, but added that he hoped such steps would soon be taken. The organization he looked forward to would serve as a clearing house of problems and plans, and would help in the creation of a world public opinion.

Dr. Rowley referred to the value derived by the exchanges of experience, the discussions of mutual problems and the contacts with the more than 70 delegates, representing 15 countries in addition to the British Isles. Reports of work done and plans for the future from these various countries, he said, consumed most of the time of the meetings. Countries represented were the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Austria, Hungary, Canada, Yugoslavia, Chile, Italy, India, Egypt, Palestine, Australia, New Zealand and the United States, in addition to the British Isles.

Widespread public interest was created, he said, in the work of the Royal Society, meetings being presided over by the Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of York, while the King and Queen attended the banquet and theater party given to the delegates.

Of conditions in England, Dr. Rowley expressed the belief that the English problem was much slighter than that in America, as England did not have the great mass of foreign-born, or people of foreign descent, especially from the south of Europe, which made the American problem so difficult. He added:

These people from the south of Europe have never learned that animals have any rights or feelings at all, at least any that they should respect, and it is difficult for them to learn differently. Also this mass of foreign born prevents a homogeneous public opinion which is possible in England. The English, moreover, have the great advantage of only one law to enforce, while the American societies had 48 different laws in the states, and on a federal law to boot.

During the hearing it was charged that Mr. DeLorey was acting for Hyman Rambach, a real estate operator. The opposition was based on the ground of danger to the children attending the Sunday School of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Roxbury, at Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, and the Hebrew Institute on Elm Hill Avenue, between Warren and Howland streets, and of depreciation to the surrounding property, which is largely residential. The church was represented at this hearing, as well as at the former one, by Robert E. Buffum, of the firm of Abbott, Nay, Dane & Buffum, although yesterday he was unable to be present. Thomas C. Fales, chairman of the Board of Directors of the First Church, spoke at length against the petition of Walter E. DeLorey, which was up for hearing before the street commissioners, to build a public garage at Warren and Howland streets, Roxbury, to house 300 automobiles and store 1000 gallons of gasoline. A similar petition was denied a few weeks ago on the ground that a garage so placed would be within 500 feet of a church at Elm Hill Avenue and Warren Street. The new petition attempted to obviate this objection by arranging for the entrance of the garage to be on Howland Street, instead of Warren Street, as before proposed. An earlier petition was denied in November, 1921, it is said.

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COMMUNISM LOSES HOLD ON NORWAY

Attempts Made to Weld the Various Groups Into One Before Starting Elections

CHRISTIANIA, June 29 (Special Correspondence) — Reaction against Communism is growing day by day in Norway.

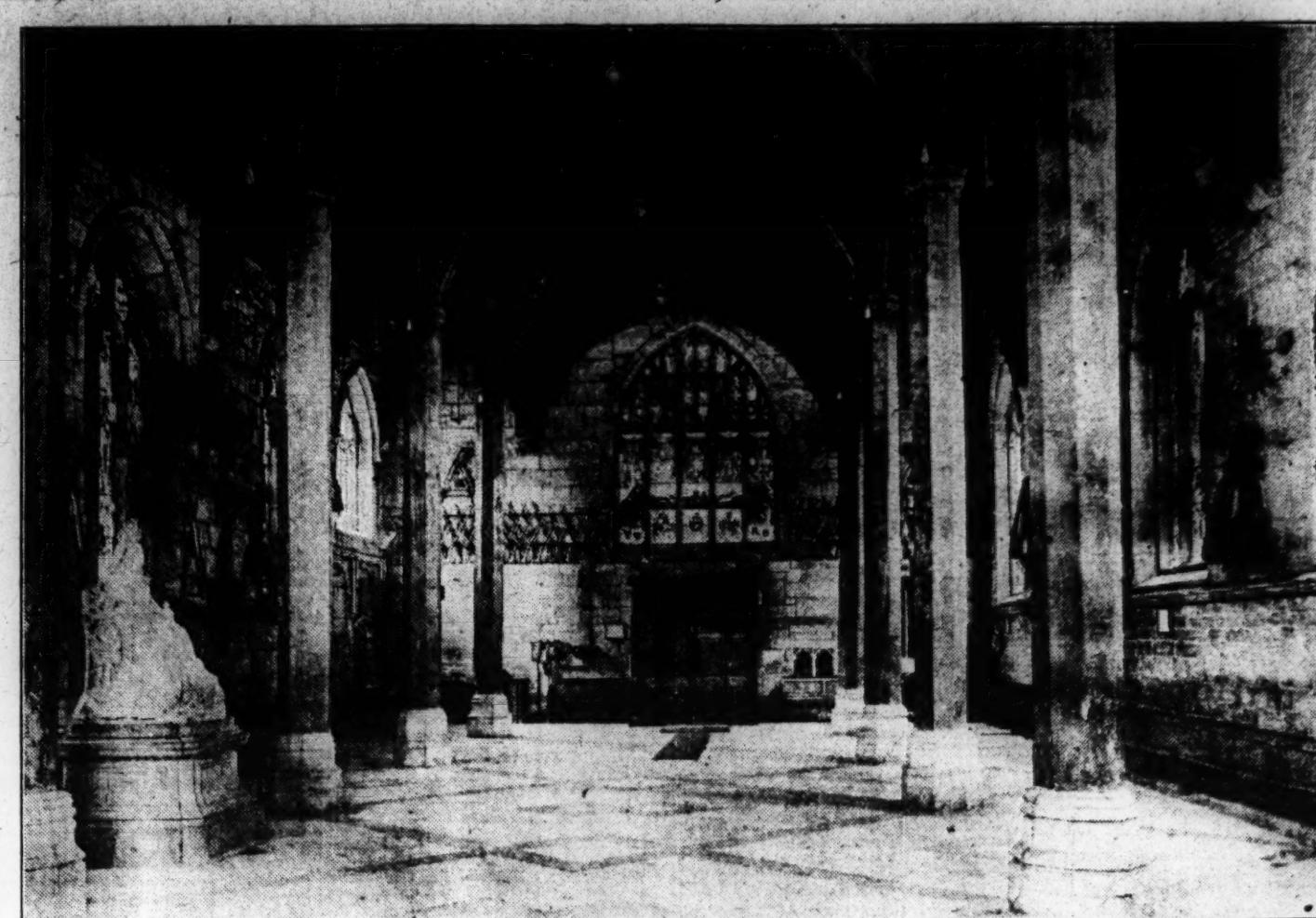
The attitude of the various bourgeois political parties is clearly expressed in the party platforms now being formed before the coming elections and calling for the maintenance of law and order in the name of the Constitution. Recently the Storting for the first time squared accounts with Bolshevism, the bourgeois representatives and the Minister of Justice declaring that law and order would be maintained at any cost and by all means at the disposal of the authorities.

The Norwegian Labor Party was formed in 1887. It was not Socialist from the outset, but became so later. At first it exerted only a slight political influence, and it was not till 1903 that the Socialists got their first representative in the Storting. The Social Democrats made marked progress, especially in the years immediately following 1905, when the union with Sweden was dissolved. But in 1921 the first split of the party occurred.

Since 1918 new men had taken the leadership, and when the Moscow program appeared, the Norwegian Labor Party attached itself to the Third International and thus became a revolutionary Communist Party. The Social Democrats walked out and formed the Norwegian Social Democratic Labor Party.

The second split occurred when, in November, 1923, one wing of the Labor Party was excluded from the Moscow Internationale because it claimed more independence in national affairs. This group, which might be called the "National" Communist group, retained the name of the Norwegian Labor Party and most of the party machinery and the press throughout the country. It is not connected internationally. The second faction, which is connected with the Moscow Internationale, and the members of which might be called the Moscow Communists, has formed a new party, Norges Kommunistiske Parti (the Communist Party of Norway). The Labor representatives in the Storting are divided into three groups, each Communist party having 14 representatives and the Social Democratic Party eight.

To these groups may be added a fourth, a group of young intellectuals, mostly students at the university, who identified themselves with the Communist movement and for a time represented a great force in the Union of University Students. It has been called the Mot Dag Group, after their publication Mot Dag (Toward Dawn). The Mot Dag Group consisted of young students chiefly from upper-class



The Guildhall, York, in Which the Ceremony of Presenting Flags From New York Will Take Place on or About July 18. The Fifteenth-Century Ceiling Is Supported by Solid Oak Pillars, Each Cut From a Single Oak Tree.

New York Honors Old York

Special Correspondence

AN INTERESTING ceremony will take place in the ancient Guildhall at York (England) on or about July 18, when A. E. Mackinnon will present a bronze tablet and three silk banners to the Lord Mayor of York on behalf of the Mayor of New York City, John F. Hylan. The tablet will bear the inscription: "To the ancient and famous city of York, whose storied monuments and living chronicles enshrine so great a part of the history of the English race, this tablet is affectionately inscribed as an expression of friendship and good will from her godchild in America, the City of New York."

The three banners presented with the tablet will be the United States national ensign; the flag of New York City; and the flag of New York City, the latter bearing the municipal seal. A distinguished company of Americans is expected to be present; among them many members of the New York Advertising Club which has taken a prominent part in furthering this token of good will. The chairman of the commission, appointed by the Mayor of New York, is Rodman Wanamaker. Other members of the commission are H. H. Charles, Francis H. Silson, A. C. Pearson and W. H. Dodge.

Mr. Mackinnon is requesting American visitors in England to get in touch with him at 26 Pall Mall, London, so that they may be invited to the ceremony. The Guildhall, in which it is expected the ceremony will take place is a building of considerable interest, and contains a magnificent oak ceiling built between 1445 and 1490 by the Mayor and Commonalty of the City in conjunction with the Master and Brethren of the Guild of St. Christopher. The roof is supported by solid oak pillars, each cut from a single oak tree, felled, no doubt, in the forest of Galtres which almost surrounded the City of York in the fifteenth century.

Other stipulations in the decree are that no child shall be permitted to give more than 15 consecutive performances, neither is his name to appear on billboards or posters or programs. Three-quarters of his salary must be deposited regularly at the Government Savings Bank, in his name and given over to him on his coming of age or at his marriage or military service.

It is Mr. Rognoni, a member of the Comité-Français, who is playing the principal rôle in organizing this new departure in the annals of learning. He is the prime mover in the founding of a special school for child actors. When seen in his loge at the Théâtre Français, Mr. Rognoni said:

You are undoubtedly aware the law of 1892 forbade a child under 13 appearing on the stage. But as the theaters needed children to portray faithfully the scenes of human existence, a ministerial circular was forthcoming in 1913, authorizing performances by children in exceptional cases where the child's school and health record permitted.

But as the Bureau des Théâtres, which grants permission to appear to a parent was not empowered to penalize for infraction the circular or decree, has never been paid much attention to and is consequently openly violated. It has been ascertained that as a rule when a child goes on the stage his school attendance ceased immediately. Furthermore, children are better protected from overwork, and it is now possible to make them play both matinees and evenings for an indefinite period.

Today 300 children actually appear

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homes, youths who in the activities of the group expressed their will to sacrifice. Their heritage from the war was a sober and unenthusiastic idealism. An individual view, which did not fit within the frame of the party's opinion, was aimless and a luxury, and consequently was cut out. Even the articles written by the members of the group were on the same pattern and of the same style, reflecting the personality of the editor rather than that of the writer. Following the split in the Labor Party in November, 1923, the Mot Dag Group supported the National Communists and was subject to prosecution on the part of the Moscow Communists. Later it came into conflict with both factions, and a short while ago the publication was stopped.

It is evident that a class which is so divided within itself as is Norwegian Labor loses its strength. The leaders see it themselves, and some attempts have been made by them to weld the three parties into one before the Storting elections begin.

FRANCE TAKES STEPS TO PROTECT INTERESTS OF STAGE CHILDREN

Ministerial Commission Prepares to Compel by Decree Their Proper Care and Attendance at School

PARIS, June 29 (Special Correspondence) — After a great deal of discussion as to the undesirable lot of child actors in France, the Government appointed ministerial commission some time ago to look into the matter. This commission, after careful study, is preparing a circular shortly, to be issued in the form of a decree, which when put into effect will tend to better the situation in which these children find themselves vis-à-vis the question of education.

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S. M. BRUCE CONFIRMS FEDERAL LIABILITY IN NORTH-SOUTH LINE

Delay, Accentuated by Prime Minister's Visit to England, Does Not Indicate Withdrawal From Agreement

ADELAIDE, S. Aus. June 8 (Special Correspondence) — Although there is no immediate probability of a settlement of the controversy between the federal authorities and the South Australian Government, it can be safely written that the proposal to build a transcontinental railway through the Commonwealth, north and south, is nearer consummation now than at any time since the obligation was entered into 14 years ago. Soon after the present Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, entered office, he acknowledged the responsibility of the Federal Ministry in connection with the construction of that line, having a direct northerly and southerly route, and when in Adelaide a few days ago he reaffirmed that attitude.

Improvement of Highways

The Federal Government is considering the question of improving the tracks through the MacDonnell Ranges to the rich mica deposits there so as to enable the mineral, for which an important overseas market has been found, to be conveyed by motor lorry to Oodnadatta instead of by the slow and tedious process of camel transport. During his visit Mr. Stewart looked into that project, and it is likely to be carried out.

All Australia is wondering what route will be recommended for the railway, as the states in the east are urging that there should be deviations from the direct north-south line which, under the agreement with South Australia, is to be built. Mr. Nelson has suggested that there should be a swing to the west to avoid that portion of the country between Marree and Oodnadatta, linking with the East-West line at Kingoongar, but Queensland and New South Wales are pressing for easier routes to connect with the railway systems in those states.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Denys, has announced that the State authorities are anxious to negotiate with the Federal Government upon the most friendly basis possible. He says Sir Henry Barwell's policy of obstruction will not be continued.

Helen Barrie

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PLAYGROUNDS' RISE OVER NATION CITED

Boston Man Tells How Supervised Recreation Spread From 41 to 680 Cities Since 1906

"It isn't a matter of playgrounds; it's a matter of play," said Joseph Lee of Boston, recently re-elected president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America for the fourteenth consecutive time, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Boys will play baseball on top of a roof, if they have to. It's just a question of getting a good game started. But no playground will ever be used extensively without supervision. We are trying to develop public opinion for the proper care and use of playgrounds."

Mr. Lee outlined the rise of the American playground movement. Brookline opened the first municipal playground in America in 1870, said Mr. Lee, whose father was on the council at that time. In 1885 Boston began to open "sand gardens" in connection with the schools, and in 1896 Mayor Quincy of Boston became very active, Mr. Lee said, in securing space for playgrounds. In 1900, Mr. Lee said, he assumed responsibility for a playground at North End Park, for which he secured the money and the materials. Later he sponsored a playground on Columbus Avenue for four years.

In 1906 the Playground Association was organized by Luther Gulick and Henry S. Curtis, the former being president. Mr. Lee succeeded to that office in 1911 and has held it ever since. According to figures in Mr. Lee's possession 41 cities in America had municipal playgrounds in 1906 when the association was organized, while the number now is 680, with an annual expenditure for playground activities of \$14,000,000. During the war the Playground Association, incorporated as the War-Camp Community Service, administered a budget of \$15,000,000; but the normal budget is about \$600,000, Mr. Lee said.

Mr. Lee described the work now being done by the association in unifying and advancing playground work in America. A school was maintained in Chicago, he said, for the training of playground workers, a course of study for normal schools had been prepared, institutes were held for training volunteer workers in churches and schools, and a steady program of assistance, advice, and consultation was carried through by a corps of field agents who were experts in playground work.

At present, Mr. Lee said, the association was engaged in intensive work in East Boston, and he described a few of the activities which the field agent of the society had started, storytelling and games in the homes, outdoor games that could be played in streets reserved for play, educational games for the schools, courses for volunteer workers, courses in camping, the organization of plays and dramatics, kite-flying, marbles, stilts, jacks, and other activities to give everybody wholesome recreation of their own providing. Another important phase of the association's work was in the field of legislation, wherein it had secured laws in 26 states making gymnastic education in the schools possible.

Officers of the association, in addition to Mr. Lee as president, include H. S. Braucher, secretary; Gustavus T. Kirby of New York, treasurer, and directors from all parts of the United States, including John H. Finley of the New York Times, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, and Carl E. Milliken, formerly Governor of Maine.

Theaters

"Candida" at Copley

The Copley Theater Company presents "Candida," a pleasant play in three acts by George Bernard Shaw and "Wallpapers," a domestic incident by Margaret Kaye and Cyril Fitch. The casts were:

"WALLPAPERS"

Mr. Walker.....Timothy Huntley
Frances.....Rhy Darby
Ruby Blaueket.....Margaret Kaye
Charlie Chawcett.....G. P. Huntley
"CANDIDA"

Florence Garnett.....Shirley Gale
Rev. James Mavor Morell.....Chester Morris
Rev. Lexy Mill.....Henry O'Neill
Mr. Burgess.....Whitford Kane
Eugene Marchbanks.....P. Iden Payne

"Candida" is well done at the Copley; these are words full of meaning to the wise playgoer and full of promise to all others.

Todays Shaw's most recent play is published in book form, "Saint Joan." True, "Candida" is almost 30 years old now, but it is still the work of the same Shaw, and at a different time, and in both of them Shaw the idealist plays an equal part with Shaw the destroyer. He attempts in both to express the highest motives of human nature, as well as to expose its attitudes and impostures.

The story of "Candida" is set in a successful preacher's drawing-room in a London suburb and the action takes place all in one day. The play acts extremely well from the moment the preacher, the Rev. James Mavor Morell, loses his temper at his father-in-law over low wages, to the moment Candida recites her two sentences for a poem to the poet. All through the evening interest is centered on the conflict between the two men, preacher and poet.

The pamphlet, issued by the Committee on Post Office and Postal Facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has just issued an interesting pamphlet on how New England connects with the transcontinental air mail service. This pamphlet outlines the cost of air mail postage to various states from New England, together with the summer schedule of the air mail service, giving the connections between New England and westbound air mail service. It is felt that this pamphlet is serving a useful purpose in popularizing a particularly valuable addition to postal facilities.

For 24 cents, mail weighing up to one ounce may be sent from New England to California in less than 35 hours. Special air mail stamps will be used, although the words "air mail" under ordinary stamps will suffice. The addition of a special delivery stamp will insure immediate delivery at the points where mail arrives too late in the day for the regular carrier delivery.

This pamphlet, issued by the Committee on Post Office and Postal Facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, should prove a very valuable time-table of air mail service for all New England businesses and be instrumental in bringing it to the notice of thousands of people whose support will make the service more effective and efficient.



Left to Right: Joseph Lee, Boston, Re-elected President of the Playground and Recreation Association of America for the Fourteenth Consecutive Time; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, West Orange, N.J., One of the Directors; Gustavus T. Kirby, New York City, Treasurer.

stenographer and the curate are excellently done.

"Wallpapers," the curtain raiser, is a dialogue which gives G. P. Huntley an opportunity to play an Englishman with a type of English humor in great contrast to the Shavian wit which follows.

B. F. Keith's

Every act on the bill at Keith's theater this week is good, and Eddie Nelson's musical comedy comedian, with his really funny stunts, clever dancing, and comic music, strikes the keynote of an evening's entertainment. There is an interlude of "Famous Violinist," "Prima donna," or "well-known character impersonator." The best drilled chorus that has come to Keith's for a long time was presented in John Tiller's Sixteen Sunshine Girls, who wheeled and dipped and kicked and tripped very gracefully. Cheste, Fredricks, who came on to sing, the girls were catching their breath, did some energetic acrobatic dancing.

Vette, and her New York Syncopators, combined lights and scenic effects with music with pleasing results. Two teams competed for laurels in the "rough comedy" class: they were Old Vette, Haynes, and Ward; Eddie Vette, Maud Earle, act came nearer to being "classical" than any of the others, as she has a voice for operatic selections.

Tamaki Duo, an act featuring Al-Ko-Tamaki, a Japanese girl, in feats of self-defense, was an interesting deviation from the usual bicycle or roller-skate turns on the stage. The Amherst Brothers was well received, and the comedy, news and topic reels on the silver screen seasoned the evening's entertainment.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing offerings at Boston Theaters are: "In Bedtime," New comedy at the Tremont, and "The Dream Girl," the Wilbur. Norma Talmadge's new picture, "Secrets," continues twice daily at the Park.

The Shubert Theater reopens tomorrow night with "Marjorie," a new musical comedy starring Elizabeth Hines, popular for several years in George M. Cohan productions. Andrew Tombes, Richard Glauber, and Roy Royston are other featured players.

"Sitting Pretty," latest of the musical comedies from the collaborating pens of Guy Bolton, P. G. Wodehouse and Jerome Kern, opens its second season the latter part of August in Boston.

F. Ray Comstock announces that he has engaged Emma Hatg and Jack McGowan, both of whom were last seen in Boston during the long run of "The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly." Frank McNamee will continue to play the leading male rôle of Uncle Joe and Merritt Templeton will also continue in his original part.

AIR MAIL SERVICE BOOKLET ISSUED

New England's Connections With Route Explained

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MILK PRICE GOES UP A CENT

One cent is to be added to the retail price of milk delivered at the home, beginning tomorrow morning. The price will be current during the remainder of July and August. On the part of the big milk distributors, the increase is said to be due to an additional cost of 1 cent per barrel to the New England Milk Producers' Association, an organization of farmers that supplies most of the milk that comes into the Boston market. It was stated at the office of the association yesterday that this represents only the usual seasonal advance.

Among Developers of American Playgrounds



WETS' PRISON-GAIN ARGUMENT REFUTED

Survey Shows 50 Per Cent Fewer Inmates Than in 1914 Despite Population Increase

Propaganda circulated by anti-prohibition interests, seeking to prove the failure of the Eighteenth Amendment in the State of Massachusetts by the fact that the population of the state prisons have increased during the last four years, is refuted by a more exhaustive survey of these statistics.

In answering the well-known argument that there are now 1248 more persons confined in the penal institutions than there were in 1920, the following significant factors should be noted:

Since 1914 there has been close to 60 per cent decrease in prison population, the exact figure being 889 in 1914, and 3690 at the end of 1922.

The statistics marshaled to disprove the effectiveness of the Volstead Act by pointing to increases in the number of individuals sent to prison are observed to have neglected the fact that such statistics include convictions for all offenses from petty misdemeanor to high crime.

Inadequate vigilance of the police is likewise recognized as an important contributing consideration to the proportionate increase in arrests. The constantly growing population of both the city of Boston and the State is still another factor governing any conclusion to be drawn from a review of the prison figures. Boston itself has increased 108,464 since prohibition was introduced.

In analysis of the statistics which disclose that the total number of persons in state penal institutions in 1920 was 2352; in 1921, 3252; in 1922, 3610, and in 1923, 3690 it is to be noted that these figures represent all types of prisons.

They include the Massachusetts State Prison in Charlestown, the Massachusetts Reformatory for men and women, the state prison camps where so-called "honor" prisoners are kept immediately prior to their discharge, the county jails, and the Massachusetts State Farm on which persons convicted of drunkenness and vagrancy are detained. Charges of petit larceny and serious violation of the traffic regulations are held against the greatest number of the inmates of the jails.

Comparison of the statistics over a wide range of years, representing the conditions before and since prohibition, induces significant conclusions. The fact remains that since 1914 the population of the Massachusetts prisons practically has been halved. Further, as a specific instance of an institution where men and women are confined for drunkenness and vagrancy only, the latter misdemeanor resulting largely from addiction to intoxicants, the State Farm offers interesting study.

While it is recognized that in 1923 the State Farm at Bridgewater had 618 inmates, an increase over the year previous, the factors already noted being contributory to that result, the fact that the number has been decreased more than 50 per cent since prohibition is pertinent. The population of the State Farm in 1914 was 1447.

In the composition of the population of all state and county penal institutions, the total being 3690 in 1923, it is to be observed that the county jail inmates numbered 1685 in 1923, a decrease of nearly half. No violators of the prohibition law are held against the greatest number of the inmates of these jails.

This pamphlet, issued by the Committee on Post Office and Postal Facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, should prove a very valuable time-table of air mail service for all New England businesses and be instrumental in bringing it to the notice of thousands of people whose support will make the service more effective and efficient.

STEETS TO BE WIDENED

In special session yesterday the Boston City Council, at the behest of Mayor James M. Curley, accepted the legislative enabling act providing for the widening to 80 feet of a part of Tremont Street and all of Newmarket Street and for the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the improvement which is to be started in 30 days. The council also favored the transfer of \$200,000 for the extension of the sewer system in West Roxbury.

WOMAN SEEKS NOMINATION

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 15 (Special)—Mrs. Abbie H. Robertson, wife of George E. Robertson, paper mill owner, has filed nomination papers for Republican Representative from Hinsdale, in the state Legislature of Vermont. She is the first Vermont woman to seek the place. She is president of the Hinsdale Women's Club and past Matron of the Hinsdale Chapter of the Eastern Star.

BANKERS' OUTING SEPT. 23

WORCESTER, July 15 (Special)—The joint meeting and luncheon of the New England Milk Producers' Association, an organization of farmers that supplies most of the milk that comes into the Boston market. It was stated at the office of the association yesterday that this represents only the usual seasonal advance.

Frank H. Foss of Fitchburg, chair-

CITY PLAN PRIZE WON BY HARVARD

American Institute Awards \$250 for Best Essay on Land Acquirement Procedure

Harvard graduate students again carried off the honors in the second annual city planning essay competition for the Frank B. Williams prize, held under the auspices of the American City Planning Institute, according to an announcement yesterday by Dr. James Sturgis Pray, chairman of the school of landscape architecture.

First place and the prize of \$250 was awarded to Gordon J. Culham of Toronto, Canada, second-year student in the school of landscape architecture, and his collaborator, Frederick M. Mayer Jr. of Youngstown, O., third-year student in the law school, for the best essay on "Methods of Acquiring Public Parks and Other Public Open Spaces Seasonably."

Honorable mention was given the essay by L. Glenn Hall of Salisbury, N. C., third-year student in the landscape architecture school. Students and graduates, not more than three years, of eight universities offering instruction in city planning, were invited to enter the competition. Four essays were submitted by Harvard men.

The prize was won last year by Tracy B. Augur, a 1921 graduate of the landscape school, for the best essay on platting regulations in relation to the design of subdivisions.

The subject chosen for the essay competition this year is one that is receiving the thoughtful attention of prominent city planners, owing to the growing recognition that something must be done to secure public parks and other public open spaces at less cost than they have been acquired in the past.

The greater part of public land in municipalities has been and still is acquired by condemnation or the right of eminent domain. This involves cumbersome legal proceedings in most cases and often gives an opportunity for owners to "hold out" for a high price.

Since land purchased by a city cannot, under present laws in most states, be acquired except for a specific public purpose, it is not possible to secure property very far in advance of the actual need. Then the city has to buy it at the best price possible under the circumstances, which is usually more than private corporations pay for similar land.

In many European countries, notably Germany, municipalities have the power to buy land for general public purposes. This enables cities to hold land in reserves and also to carry on farming and other activities on the land, which add to the municipal revenue. However, in a democracy like the United States, such a system has not found favor so far.

Various methods for acquiring land more reasonably have been suggested and some of them are now being tried out in different sections of the country. Among these methods are:

Simplification of the condemnation procedure and a more equitable distribution of the cost by special benefit assessments on owners particularly interested, prevention of the erection of buildings and construction to certain classes of buildings on mapped parks by awarding "reasonable damages" within a specified time after the map is filed; setting aside of a minimum percentage of new subdivisions for parks and playgrounds through platting regulations and other methods of control through the use of the "police power," in which the property is dedicated for community use without direct compensation.

The extent to which regional planning and zoning can be used in the latter connection has not been utilized to any extent yet. Much remains to be worked out. It may be that public opinion and the increasing demand for more and better recreational facilities manifested throughout the United States will aid the city planners in arriving at a satisfactory solution.

FRAUD CHARGES DENIED

Counsel representing Thorndike, Marsh & Co., 48 State Street, against whom a petition has been filed asking that the brokerage license of this firm be revoked, defended the firm in a public hearing yesterday at the State House before the commissioners of the public utilities department. The petitioner is Mrs. Ella G. Earl of 175 Winter Street, Fall River.

Mrs. Earl alleged that she parted with stock in the Fall River mills to this firm in exchange for a new issue of stock in the John West Thread Company. She alleged that she paid the value of the stock involved in the transaction. The counsel for the brokers disclaimed any fraud and denied that the stock traded for was not what it was represented to be. Decision was reserved.

KEEP OFF SIGNS TAKEN UP

Suspension, during hot weather, of the city ordinance prohibiting persons from sitting on grassy areas of public parks, was ordered yesterday by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston. This applies to all parks except the Public Garden. The power to do this was granted the Mayor at his own request by the Common Council yesterday. This followed a clean-up drive on loungers in which 82 persons were arrested on the Common and Public Garden last week.

CONVENTION REPORT POSTPONED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15 (Special)—Report of the committee which William S. Flynn, Governor of Rhode Island, appointed some time ago to find a way to compose the dispute in the state Senate as to the calling of a constitutional convention, has been postponed until July 22. This action was the result of a request by Chairman Thomas J. McDonald, who said that more time to arrange an amicable settlement would be needed.

COL. SWAN NAMED COMMANDER

BENGAL INCIDENT REFLECTS PUNJAB

Shrine at Tarakeswar Reproduces in Miniature a Disturbance Like That of Akali Sikhs

CALCUTTA, June 9 (Special Correspondence)—The episode at Tarakeswar, 30 or 40 miles from Calcutta, shows in miniature the religious differences which rend the country and the difficult position in which they place the Government. Here at Tarakeswar, as in the case of the Akali Sikhs disturbances in the Punjab, is a holy shrine much visited by pilgrims. The mohunt, or custodian of the shrine, has been accused—rightly or wrongly, it is impossible to say—of all manner of offenses, and subjected to attacks upon his private property as well as against his position as trustee of the shrine. At any rate, his behavior since the matter received publicity has been law-abiding and discreet to the last degree. He has refrained from retaliating in any manner on his opponents. He withdrew from Tarakeswar to Calcutta, leaving his property, in fact, at the mercy of the mob, but in theory in the hands of the law. He consented to the appointment of an official receiver to conduct the estate, although he could have held up the proceedings indefinitely.

The mohunt's opponents claimed to be active in the name of pure and reformed religion. They were led by two swamis, one of whom has already suffered imprisonment for too indiscreet enthusiasm on behalf of the Akalis, while the second swami was the prime instigator of the prolonged and disastrous strike on the East Indian Railway two years ago, as well as of the labor troubles. These two swamis have been most insistent in explaining that their motives in attacking the mohunt were purely religious and quite untainted by any political motive or intention. Pending the judicial inquiry the mohunt has abdicated office, and in his stead there has been appointed a high-caste Brahman, a Government official.

But this appointment has not satisfied the supposedly impartial and holy swamis. They wish that the affairs of the shrine—a holy Hindu place—should be administered by a mixed committee of Mussulmans, Parsees, and heterodox Hindus, chosen by the Indian National Congress. Orthodox Hindus are, of course, horrified, and describe the proceedings as the last word in hypocritical humbug. The swamis appealed to C. R. Das—himself a heterodox Hindu. Mr. Das conducted an unofficial investigation, declared the charges proven, and ordered the young men of Bengal to commit Satyagraha.

Daily the mobs at Tarakeswar grew, the receiver was unable to enter on his duties, and at last the Government acted. In the interest of law and order they advised the arrest of the two swamis. One was arrested and there was for a week-end a dangerous amount of excitement among the workmen at the railway workshops at Lillooet (three miles out from Howrah on the East Indian Railway). The swami arrested was at the back of the 1922 strike. The authorities, however, met the situation by canceling all railway trains to and from Tarakeswar, also all postal and telegraphic communication, thus completely isolating the little village. Excitement seems to be thus dying down.

But the second swami, guarded throughout by a bodyguard of women, has not yet been arrested. He has called on C. R. Das to assume the direction of the shrine, and so has the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress. Thus under the guidance of two swamis—holy men—from a far part of India, the worshipers of Tarakeswar refuse to allow the receiver, an orthodox high-caste Brahman, to enter on his duties, which hitherto have always been held to concern the purest Hindus only, but call for a heterodox Hindu and extremist politician, such as C. R. Das, to be assisted by a mixed committee, in which Moslems, Parsees, and even Christians shall be included.

Meanwhile the Government is violently assailed for its alleged lack of impartiality.

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Lower, Left to Right: Mary Johnston, Trenton, N. J., Treasurer; Stella Akin, Second Vice-President; Mrs. George W. Plummer, President of the Alliance of Business and Professional Women of Chicago, Official Parliamentarian; Lila Ashby, Little Rock, Ark., Corresponding Secretary.

DUTCH COMMITTEE ASKS REVISION OF COOLIE ORDINANCE

THE HAGUE, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—The proposed revision of the coolie ordinance in the Dutch East Indies has caused much discussion in the Second Chamber of the States-General in Sumatra.

In parts of the Dutch East Indies, particularly in Sumatra, sufficient local labor is not available. Consequently imported coolies (coolies) have to be imported. This entails considerable expense on the part of the employers who pay the equipment and traveling expenses of the coolies. For these reasons, labor contracts are made for long terms, and it being impossible for the employers to recover damages from the coolies for breach of contract, the coolie ordinance provides stiff penal sanctions.

The majority of a committee, composed of members of the Second Chamber, and appointed to inquire into the

plans for revising the coolie ordinance, proposed requiring the Government in the event of a future revision, to moderate the penal sanctions in different respects and particularly to revise these sanctions every five years.

CATTLE SENT 1400 MILES

BRISBANE, Queensl., June 9 (Special Correspondence)—The transit by train of 312 head of fat cattle from Dajarra in North Queensland, to Brisbane, over 1400 miles, constitutes a record for Aus-

tralia. The cattle arrived in good condition and brought satisfactory prices ranging from £8 10s. to £12 5s. a head, which is considered profitable even after allowing for the long and expensive journey. There were big herds of fat stock in the far north and as a result of this experiment, many similar consignments are likely to be made.

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PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS READY FOR SIXTH CONVENTION

Representatives of 600 Clubs Will Seek Broader Civic Activities at Week's Parley in West Baden, Ind.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15.—A "convention vacation," at the beautiful West Baden summer resort, with the combined women's clubs of Indiana as hostesses, is the description of the sixth annual meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, from July 19 to 26, given by the convention committee. It is to be a convention in which business and pleasure will be combined.

More than 600 clubs, representing 40,000 members, will be represented at West Baden. Provision has been made for 2000 woman delegates. It will be the biggest convention for women, probably, of the year in point of numbers. Convention headquarters will be in the West Baden Springs Hotel. The springs lie in a narrow valley between foothills of the Cumberland Mountains.

There will be outdoor tournaments at golf and tennis, and indoor competitions in bowling and billiards. The managing editor of the Indianapolis News, Curtis A. Hodges, has offered a golf trophy, which will be played for on the West Baden golf course, built upon the crest of a range of hills that overlook the hotel gardens and the picturesque Lost River Valley.

To encourage the ever-widening field of civic betterment, booths will be provided in which clubs and groups of women may set up exhibits, or otherwise demonstrate achievements and new proposals for social improvements.

While the clubs still are supporting actively the constitutional Child Labor Amendment, the two most important activities and the ones that undoubtedly will receive close attention at the convention are educational advancement and the broadening of civic activities.

The convention will not be opened officially until Monday, July 21, but on Saturday, July 19, there will be a meeting of the members of the executive

board of the national federation, which will bring together the officers, the chairmen of standing committees, and a vice-president from each state, numbering 60 women. Also preceding the opening of the main event will be the meeting of the Indiana state federation on Monday.

The first big event apart from the convention sessions will be the annual dinner of the Indiana clubs, on the evening of July 21, to which all visitors to the convention have been invited. Following the dinner there will be a reception.

The various convention committees follow: Ida M. Anderson, Indianapolis general chairman; Mrs. Stella Colman, Indianapolis, finance; Mrs. Mary Schubb Moore, Indianapolis, transportation; Mable E. Miller, Indianapolis, publicities; Mrs. Sara May Atwell, Indianapolis, printing; Forbes McDaniel, Indianapolis, registration; Ethelyn Miller, Franklin, exhibits; Isidor Kessler, Indianapolis, housing; Elizabeth Ratney, Indianapolis, entertainment; Adele L. Stock, Indianapolis, secretary.

Subcommittees: Mrs. Louise Myers, Anderson, hospitality; Edna Herron, Crawfordsville, hostesses; Eva Reynolds, Indianapolis, luncheons; Anne Soden, Evansville, songs; Dove Meredith, Indianapolis, stunts; Merle Hartman, Lebanon, tennis; Mrs. Pauline Pitt, Indianapolis, golf; Mrs. G. M. Long, Indianapolis, billiards; Valley V. Boyer, Lafayette, bird matin; Mary Carmichael, Muncie, billiards; June Eschelman, Connerville, equestrian; Elizabeth May, Indianapolis, swimming.

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Hardy's Country and the Isle of Purbeck From Bournemouth

Itinerary

Miles		East Lulworth
2 Parkstone	2 West Lulworth	
9 Corfe Castle	11 Dorchester	
5 Studland	12 Cerne Abbas	
3 Swanage	13 Sherborne	
2 Langton Matlavers	14 Shaftesbury	
2 Kingston	15 Salisbury	
2 Corfe	16 Total	
1 Church Knowle		

THE route here suggested has a sufficient appeal alone for its romantic and picturesque scenery. Added to this it is crammed with historical interest, and admirers of Thomas Hardy's works will meet many reminders of his stories of Dorset life along the way.

Much of the route is off the beaten track and a map giving adequate details is essential. For the general route the two miles to one inch ordnance reduction in colored contour will serve, but for the Isle of Purbeck the one inch to one mile scale would be better.

Bournemouth can be reached from Southampton via Lyndhurst and Christchurch (30 miles), or from London by Guildford, Winchester, and Southampton (107 miles). Salisbury can be reached from Bristol via Bath and Warminster (52 miles). Tourists making a circular trip from Bournemouth could return from Salisbury by Ringwood (32 miles).

"Highways and Byways in Dorset" is a very entertaining traveling companion for this journey.

The Isle of Purbeck

Before embarking on this road of adventure it is worth while making a fairly close study of the map. The Isle of Purbeck, it will be seen, is not really an island in the geographical sense. It is bounded on one side by Poole Harbor and the River Frome, on two sides by the English Channel, and on the fourth by a stream which does not enter the sea but joins the Frome. Along the island from east to west runs like a backbone the Purbeck Hills broken only at Corfe by a ravine. In this ravine stands the romantic Corfe Castle, and between the hills and the sea lies a no man's land still sparsely inhabited by few farmers and simple fisher folk. As one sees on closer acquaintance the whole district has a character more distinctive than many real islands.

Toward this land of enchantment the motorist speeds from Bournemouth by Poole Road, but avoids Poole by taking the right fork to Lymington, where the road turns abruptly left to Wareham. It is at Wareham that he is brought forcibly and directly into touch with the past, for the road rises partly over and partly through the grass-grown earth ramparts which today encircle the major portion of the town, and which protected some kind of encampment here no one knows how long ago. Out beyond the opposite rampart the route crosses the Frome and enters the island. Very quietly but very surely as the motorist crosses Stoborough Heath it begins to weave its subtle spell over him until, suddenly, he comes in view of the romantic remains of Corfe Castle flung as though by giant hands in upon this fissure of the Purbeck Hills. Round the most by quaint and narrow ways he enters the village, all gray and nodding like an old pensioner resting on his stick in the sun.

Here he stays awhile to explore the crumbling walls inside which Lady Banks and her household during the absence of her husband once held out for many months against the besieging troops. He notes the curious "room on stilts" at the "Greyhound" Hotel, and elsewhere, the outside stone stairways of a past century.

Five miles eastward he drops down to Studland, where there is a quaint and interesting Norman church in an unspoiled village by the sea. Over Ballard Down he finds Swanage, largely modern, but with an interesting coastwise track out to Durston Head, though perchance he must return by the same track into the town.

Knowing the country which he will presently explore, he takes in petrol before proceeding by the Langton Matravers Road. Out upon the downs is Worth Matravers with its ancient church and beyond that, lonely on the cliffs a curious little octagonal chapel. Still westward on the coast Chapman's Pool lies under a noble cliff, a secluded spot, indeed.

Corfe Village and Castle

Returning, he makes Kingston and descends by a steep hill from the Downs with wide views across the Purbecks and a totally new impression of Corfe Castle.

Through Corfe village again he finds behind the castle the road to quiet Church Knowle. It is here that the one-inch scale map proves useful, for it is his purpose to mount the rough tracks on the downs for the views from the summit. The way is steep and partly grass grown, but the scene seaward and landward from the top is well worth the trouble. Below to the north lies all that strangely romantic heathland made famous by Thomas Hardy and westward stretch those friendly hills toward the sea.

He drops down their northward side to East Lulworth, past the priate castle there and over the downs again into West Lulworth. Nestling at the feet of the downs, a white road winds past thatched cottages where fuchsias and honeysuckles thrive, and finally tumbles into the waves of a little circular cove under white cliffs. Stand-



Ruins of Corfe Castle Overlooking the Old Gray Village

ing on the natural coast-guard lookout over the cove, he notices the almost vertical strata presenting faces to the sea to be slapped incessantly. By this slapping process, apparently, the curious Durdle Door Rock, Stal Hole, and the cove itself have been formed, and these he explored afoot.

Reluctantly he leaves this little corner of contentment by the white ribbon that hangs across the hill northward to Wool there to see Woolbridge Minor, the Wimberidge of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" and the scene of her brief honeymoon. It lies on the river bank just beyond the bridge characteristic of the tragic atmosphere of "Tess."

Ignoring the road to Weymouth, he speeds over the heathland to Dorchester, the Burnovaria of the Romans, but always "Casterbridge" to readers of Hardy. Southward a couple of miles is Maiden "Castle," a considerable earthwork. Maunbury

rings, a Roman amphitheater mentioned in "The Mayor of Casterbridge," is within easier reach of the town and on along present route lies Poundbury Camp to the left the town is left by the Sherborne Road. Through pretty Charlton he enters the charming valley of the Cerne, one of the objects of this pilgrimage.

Sherborne, the "Sherton Abbey" of Thomas Hardy, presents a bright trim face as one enters in search of the beautiful Abbot Church and one of the oldest schools in the country. The day is fast departing as the motorist sets out for Shaftesbury, mentioned in "Jude the Obscure." Here he mounts the hills again with a far-flung view over rich green country westward and halts awhile to watch the changing colors in the setting sun before completing the 20 miles of switchback highway to Salisbury, the destination for the night. It has been a day of rich and varied delights.

as horses, already are there, having taken a short cut. They have lit a fire, and the sleeping-tent is pitched. The leader of the gang, who on the strength of a sheet of greasy and much-thumbed testimonials, has been engaged as cook and general factotum, stores the tinned provisions in a second tent. He proposes sleeping among the biscuit boxes, so that should thieves come in the night, the delicacies intrusted to his care will remain intact. A thoughtful fellow, whose caste, happily, forbids his eating the same food as the white man. Biscuits and potted meat are safe in his guardianship.

An hour later the sun has sunk in a red blaze behind the tops of the distant trees; the coolies, braving encounters with black bears, have departed for a tiny mountain hamlet, there to pass the night; the fireflies buzz and twinkle. The green parrotlets are roosting; an owl, known locally as the "devil bird," toots-toots in a gloomy key; the factotum (who answers to the name of Jericho) is snoring near a clump of tangled undergrowth. Supper, consisting of tinned soup, cheese, biscuits, coffee, and bananas, which were picked on the journey up the mountain, is over. "Master" takes his ease in a long camp chair.

The simple life has begun. One day is much the same as another, perhaps monotonously so. Up with the sunrise; a dip in the dashing stream, which, met by a cluster of arresting rocks, makes an ideal shower bath; buffalo milk from an animal forming part of the camp equipment. A stroll through the forest follows the modest early breakfast.

Midday is the simple life's lunch time. Bread is unbearably white, fresh butter does not penetrate as far as Adam's Peak. Still, it is possible to get used to biscuits, of which, mercifully, there are many kinds. Bananas (rather tough and stringy) are to be had for the picking; a sort of white raspberry grows everywhere, and coconuts are sold by the natives, who, returning from an expedition to the palm-fringed coast, are laden with the filling dainty. They also bring with them fish.

After lunch comes a ride through the forest, or an expedition to the summit of the mountain, where a hollow in a certain rock is thought, by

the Brahmins, to be the footstep of Siva. The Buddhists claim that Buddha was responsible for the deer, while the Muhammedans attribute it to Adam, whose sons they delight in styling themselves. A visit to an estate on the lower slope does not come amiss, and nowhere in all the wide world of hospitality is a welcome more sincere, the Ceylon planter being a perfect host.

The simple liver who is a botanist may botanize to his heart's content. The variety of flowers is astonishing. English, Alpine, and tropical examples abounding; each square yard literally is covered with them. And if he is an entomologist, the sunlit hours are a joy to him, the most decorative but butterflies imaginable delighting the eye. Positively a riot of color, provided he looks for it lower down the mountain.

Monkeys' Attentions

Supper ends the uneventful, but pleasant day. The camp table—a collapsible affair—is set up in the open air, and Jericho, having served the unpretentious meal, stands by with a hunting-crop firmly grasped in his sinewy brown hand. This is necessary, for the monkeys, waxing both friendly and bold, make for "Master's" bananas, and other dishes. But Jericho will stand no nonsense; he lays about him till the marauding creatures retreat to the topmost branches of the trees, where, from a vantage point, they gibber and gibe. Presumably the menial understands their saucy marks, since he answers them in super-inflated Cingales.

A month of simple living in the mountains of Ceylon is about as much as the average simple life can stand. Even at a 4000 foot altitude it may be unpleasantly hot for the greater part of the sunlit day, while there are moments when the solitude becomes oppressive, particularly if one's stock of books runs out. A terrible catastrophe.

GEORGE CECIL

The Free and Honored Squaw

By TAHO OF THE KIOWAS
WHITE people hold many false beliefs concerning the Indian. But none of them is further from the facts than their idea of the position woman occupied before the arrival of Europeans. The common notion is that her place was little, if at all, above that of slavery, whereas in fact the Indian woman then enjoyed higher social and political privilege than do civilized women today.

Contrary to the general belief, there was an equitable division of labor between the man and the woman. The man furnished the meat for his family, and skins for the clothing. This frequently involved long, toilsome journeys. Food-getting was the fundamental problem of primitive life.

During the man's absence, the woman cared for the family. She picked berries, dug roots, made clothing, and cared for the children and the aged.

When the man returned to his fireside, sometimes with a scanty supply of meat, it was necessary for him to recuperate. And, too, his equipment needed mending and his quiver replenished with arrows.

When the tribe or family was on a journey, the man had to be on the watch for enemies and on the lookout for game. The lot of the woman was to care for the family belongings.

It was in the sedentary agricultural tribes that the woman's influence showed to the best advantage. For instance, women of the tribes occupying the southwestern part of the United States owned the house and the fields. They were inherited by the daughters, as they are today, in the tribes least influenced by the culture of the white man.

The woman was held in respect in all of the tribes. In some of the most important societies women held high office, as in the Rain Priesthood of the Zunis. Indeed, while the customs and the culture of the tribes differed greatly, the woman was always mistress of the tepee, wigwam, Hogan or house.

The woman controlled the fundamentals of society. Of this the Iroquois furnish a good example. Here the woman was head of the family. She owned the house and its furnishings and the cultivated fields. The mother had exclusive right to her children, whose lineage was traced through her, not the father. When her son became of marriageable age she sought and found a mate for him outside of her own clan, and she made all arrangements with the girl's mother for the wedding. All the young couple had to do was to marry and live happy ever after in the house belonging to the wife. If the husband was not good to her she could send him out of the house not to return. If her son was not as wise or as virile as he might be, his mother selected a mate for him who was wiser and stronger than he.

Indian women were the original suffragists of America. Iroquois mothers, in the exercise of their natural rights, selected the chiefs among their sons. Every mother had a vote. Should a chief prove undesirable, the women "knocked his horns off." This was their figurative expression for deposing a chief.

The women possessed the right to hold office. Every group of families or each clan, had its chieftainesses. A part of their duty was to keep a watchful eye on the treasury, and to replenish it when necessary. The deposits of the treasury consisted of wampum, corn meal, smoked meat, feather work and furs.

The women held the right to dispose

of war captives. A woman could save a prisoner's life by adopting him as her son.

It was not unusual for a woman to be elected chief. There are many accounts in the records of early explorers concerning women chiefs. Bertran, the historian, says that in the year 1540 De Soto met a woman whom he styled "a peace queen ruling in royal state her tribe on the Savanna River."

Should further confirmation of the prestige held by Indian women be required, one need only turn to one of the very first documents in the history of the Colony of Massachusetts. The Registry of Deeds of Cambridge has on record at least three deeds from "Squa Sachem" (woman chief) transferring land in that vicinity. There too, it is on record that when the first party of Pilgrims from Plymouth visited the present site of Charlestown in the year 1621, they were met by the "Squa Sachem" at the head of her tribe which lived at that place.

It is noteworthy that as the Indians accepted the white man's civilization the woman lost her influence. At present there seems to be a reversion in some tribes to the old estimate of the worth and dignity of the woman. A notable instance occurred a few months ago when the Kaw tribe of Oklahoma elected Tayash, the daughter of a former chief, Washasho, to the chieftainship. And since then United States Senator Charles Curtis of the same tribe has placed before Congress a bill providing for equal suffrage for the women of the United States.

The student finds that prior to contact with the European the Indian woman's condition and standing in her tribe was the best possible when the degree of culture possessed by her people is considered.

The influence of the goddesses had much to do with the position of women. Ji-gon-a-ssee, the Great Mother, ruled the nations of the Great Lake region because the prevailing belief was that she was descended from the Woman who came down from heaven. Her word was law. Her consent was necessary in making treaties with other tribes.

As long as the Indian woman held her place among her people there was one code of morals. Whatever was right for the man was right for the woman. Whatever was wrong for the man, was wrong for the woman.

When the white man came, the Indian woman lost much of her status and influence. With that went the morale of her race.

From the AVENUE of NINTH.



To Enjoy the Simple Life on a Mountain in Ceylon

PEAR-SHAPED Ceylon, island of pearls and palms, and, according to good Bishop Heber, where "only man is vile," rarely induces the white visitor to lead the simple life. Hotels, which are more or less comfortable, await the intrepid globe-trotter, and a car will take him anywhere along the stereotyped route. Cut-and-dried is the itinerary; rather a tame busi-

ness, in fact.

One can, however, escape from the track of the tourist, provided no objection is made to roughing it. Indeed, the liver of the simple life who elects to sample a certain retired spot halfway up Adam's Peak (where the Ark is said to have rested) may lead the simplest of simple lives. For he will be alone with nature at an elevation of 4000 feet, the only signs of life being an occasional Cingalese peddler or a native woodcutter—chocolate-hued and picturesque—and various birds and animals. The last named, by the way, sometimes prove rather too much of a good thing, particularly when their friendliness renders them mannerless. The screaching of the parrotlets is, at first hearing, terrific, and the spectacle of a 25-foot snake coiled round a tree-trunk is a trifling disconcerting.

Under the Sheltering Palm

The simple life also may be led amidst the coconut trees which grow right down to the water's edge, fringing the sandy shore for miles and harboring fireflies and mosquitoes by the million. Still, this is not the real thing. No genuine simple liver cares to know that he can depend upon sea fish for breakfast every day, and that a wire (from the neighboring village) to Colombo will bring him fresh meat packed in ice, potted European delicacies, and the daily newspaper. So the globe-trotter with a sense of the fitness of things moves (like "Excelsior") upwards, Adam's Peak being his objective. Unless, of course, he is prepared to eat coconuts and to drink their milk, and, like Paul and Virginia—who declare the highbrows, were shipwrecked off Cey-

lon)—to do all day neath "the shade of the sheltering palm."

The white man in search of mild adventure must live aboard a native-decked country boat, going ashore in search of provisions. This, however, is not the simple life, the village general store destroys it. He who visits blazing Ceylon in quest of a retired life, scorning the effete civilization provided by hotels, motor-cars, a mountain railway, golf, tennis, dinner parties, clubs and polite conversation makes straight for a point at the foot of Adam's Peak. A sturdy hill pony carries him from ridge to ridge, till, finally, the intensely green valley below is lost in a blue haze of heat. At 2000 feet the air is appreciably cooler, and, if the gorgeously-hued and enormous butterflies give the change in temperature a miss, spotted deer, startled by the ring of the pony's hoofs, dart across open spaces or coyly hide behind the primeval trees. A wild bull-elephant may be heard trumpeting to his mate; the elk, a lordly creature, looks out from a barrier of rhododendrons; a sloth, awaking from its much-appreciated slumber, blinks his eye. Monkeys, triskit amongst the boughs, or, making a chain, swing themselves from one tree to another. A bright-eyed mongoose crosses the twisting pathway; birds of astonishingly brilliant plumage twitter in their nests. A little black bear slyly peeps from its rocky fastness.

Another 2000 feet, and one has arrived at the chosen spot. The perspiring coolies, hardy and as strong

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THE RADIO PAGE

NEW YORK RADIOPROGRAMMING STUDIO HAS LUXURY, BEAUTY, EFFICIENCY

WEAF Offers Ideal Sending and Receiving Rooms—Its Programs Varied and Instructive

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 15.—One of the most restful and genuinely satisfying places in New York today is the WEAF radiopropgramming studio at 195 Broadway in the very heart of the city's busiest section.

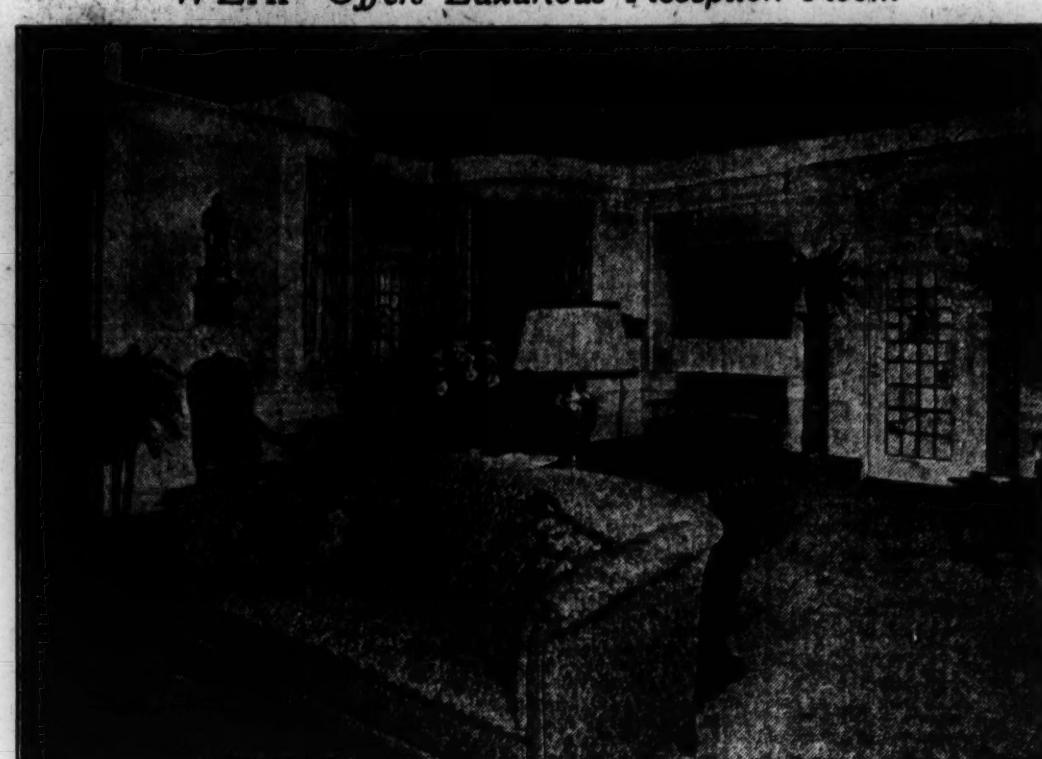
As a study of contrasts, the experience of listening to the din and confusion of the national Democratic convention in these pleasant rooms, is hard to beat. Here, everything is subdued, softly lighted and truly artistic.

The great reception room at WEAF is more like a well-appointed home than a business office. Everything is of the best and fills the eye happily, while the studio itself possesses an atmosphere of quiet balance and poise that cannot fail to impress and be reflected by the singers and other musicians, as well as by the speakers

from educational and welfare associations so frequently heard from this station.

And incidentally WEAF is getting a remarkable reaction from these latter features. Mothers who have learned something helpful with regard to child-training, young housewives whose budgets have been materially helped by hints as to buying or cooking and the business man who has gained a new concept of advertising are all coming back with letters, suggestions, questions and other tangible evidence of keen interest.

Those who are enjoying the good things sent out by WEAF may get some pleasure out of visualizing the surroundings and atmosphere that envelope the actual radiopropgramming. There is no suggestion of shop or factory, but a very definite air of good taste, beauty and refinement.



This Picture Shows Just a Corner of WEAF's Reception Room. A Loud Speaker for the Entertainment of Artists Awaiting Their Turn is Concealed Behind the Curtains.

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 22

Musical instruments are rapidly approaching the conglomeration of "trick" names that radio has found necessary to force upon an innocent public. We thought that such an old established art as music would have "arrived" with all the names it needed. But behold! Today from KDKA an instrument is announced called the "uniphone" and described as a bell instrument.

Unidynes and uniphones are not so far apart. In radio we use the word "dyne" meaning force. Therefore every designer of a new type of circuit looks back through his Greek or Latin and gets some word or derivative therefrom and gets a "change-of-force" or "one-force," or "different-force" and calls them respectively, Tropadyne, Unidyne or Monodyne, and Heterodyne. Thereupon the public decided that radio is complicated. And now music has fallen in line with the uniphone. It is used as an accompaniment to a Shrine's male quartet followed by a Hawaiian orchestra. Certainly if variety is desired an hour with KDKA tonight will satisfy any extremist.

WGJ will give us an organ concert. This station so seldom puts an organ on the air that it is an event to look forward to. No instrument seems to be reproduced with as pleasing an effect over radio as the pipe organ. Stephen E. Boisclair will be at the console of the organ at Proctor's Harmanus. Bleeker Hall, Albany, N. Y. The concert will be sent over land line to Schenectady and then broadcast.

Program Features

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 22
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (450 Meters)

7 p. m.—Children's stories in French and English.
7:30 p. m.—Rex Bates and his Mount Royal Hotel concert orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—Variety program from La Presse studio.

10:30 p. m.—Joseph C. Smith and his Mount Royal Hotel dance orchestra. Special guest: Josephine Smith, violinist.

WBB, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (527 Meters)

5 p. m.—Leo Relman and his orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.

8:40 p. m.—Copley-Plaza ensemble.

9 p. m.—Concert by Thomas E. Clifford, baritone. Harrison Fisher, accompanist.

9:30 p. m.—Concert by M. S. Vincent, violinist; Louis V. Haffernan, pianist; Boston studio.

WGJ, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (550 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music by Joseph A. Chisholm and his Governing Club Orchestra, Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y.

7:45 p. m.—Concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Willem van Hoorn, conductor. Broadcast from Lewisohn Stadium, New York.

10:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Stephen E. Boisclair, from Proctor's Harmanus Bleeker Hall, Albany, N. Y.

WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City (499 Meters)

10 a. m.—Emmanuel Steri, baritone; takes under the auspices of the Lecture Bureau of the Board of Education; market and weather report.

2 p. m.—Ruth Lindsey Oliver, contralto; Ethie Niffen, pianist; children's stories.

4 p. m.—Dinner music; Edith Latimer, mezzo soprano; Frank E. Parsons, tenor. Socialist candidate for New York State Governor; WEAF Concert Group; Cordes Marks Orchestra.

WMAF, South Dartmouth, Mass. (365 Meters)

(Same program as WEAF in New York City)

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (500 Meters)

8:00 p. m.—Dinner music by Ehrenzeller's French Orchestra. George Ehrenzeller, conductor.

8:30 p. m.—Uncle Wip's bedtime stories.

7:15 p. m.—Concert by Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra. Roy B. Comfort, conductor; soloist, Miss Ednah Cook Smith, contralto.

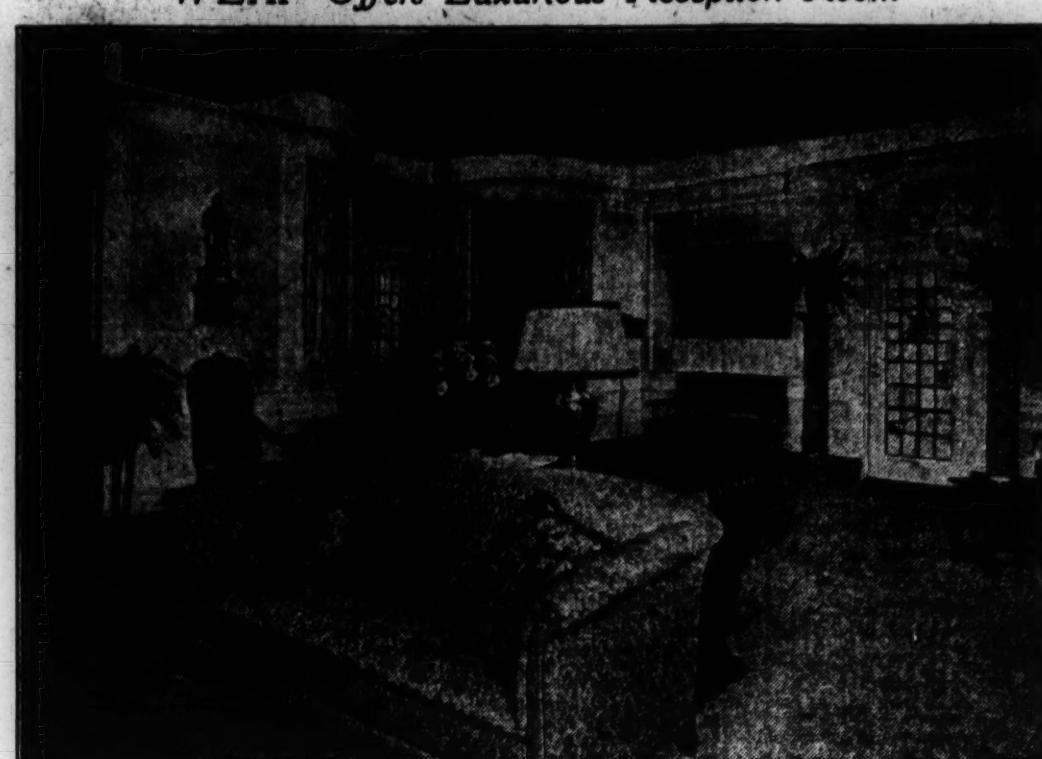
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LONG-DISTANCE SYNCHRONIZING DEVICE INVENTED BY DE FOREST

Radio Engineer Develops Apparatus to Operate Cameras Photographing Sound and Action Simultaneously

NEW YORK, July 15.—Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the audion, which makes possible radiopropgramming and receiving, as well as talking motion pictures, has just achieved another triumph. He has invented a long-distance synchronizing device by which two cameras, one photographing sound and the other action, may be operated simultaneously, and the resultant product afterward amalgamated in perfect synchronization.

The Democratic National Convention in Madison Square Garden in New York City, afforded the opportunity for Dr. DeForest to test out his new invention. A regulation motion picture camera was set up in Madison Square Garden, where the vivid scenes of the convention were photographed. At the same time, a DeForest phonafilm camera was in action in the studio of Dr. DeForest on East Forty-Eighth Street. These two cameras were connected by radio, the one in the garden photographing the action and the one in the studio the sound. From the two negatives thus produced, positive prints were made which contain both the sound and the action. The result was a photographic reproduction of the convention that is absolutely startling in its realism.

The possibilities of this latest invention of Dr. De Forest are many.

As an illustration, a great event might take place on the Pacific Coast with a news reel photographer on the spot. He would communicate with Dr. De Forest at his studio in New York, for instance and announce that fact. Then he would proceed with photographing the scenes, while in New York the sounds would be recorded in perfect synchronization with the photographed action, and the two amalgamated later on a standard motion picture film.

WGJ OFFERS SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAMS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 15.—During the months of July and August, WGJ, the Schenectady station of the General Electric Company, will have a special musical treat for its audiences. A series of 11 concerts by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and a series of eight concerts by Goldman's Band will be broadcast. This will be good news to the thousands who plan to spend their vacation period in the playgrounds of New York, New England and eastern Canada, in all of which sections WGJ is dependably received with good volume and quality.

Programs of both organizations, the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and Goldman's Band will be presented in New York, the former at Lewisohn Stadium, College of the City of New York, and the latter at the Mall, Central Park. WGJ will be connected to New York by wire and will present the concerts in co-operation with WJZ.

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Results of The Christian Science Monitor Survey on Prohibition

The Monitor was desirous of knowing the attitude of the best element in American citizenship regarding Prohibition and its enforcement. To this end it asked the views of the heads of organizations representing fully 13,500,000 Americans.

Replies indicate that instead of the threatened collapse of the dry sentiment that made the Eighteenth Amendment possible in the face of tremendous opposition, the prohibition forces are stronger now than ever before.

The Christian Science Monitor has published a booklet entitled, "Prohibition Is Here to Stay," which contains detailed reports from the various organizations that were included in the Survey, also a summing up of the fruits of four years of Prohibition.

We will be glad to mail this booklet to anyone who is interested. Organizations or individuals desiring copies of this booklet may obtain any number desired.

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SUNSET STORIES

The Mountains That Played Hide-and-Seek

PEGGY and David, whose home is on a ranch where the wide plains covered with sage brush stretch away and away as far as the eye can see, were on their way east with their parents to spend a summer vacation in the White Mountains.

As soon as they got on to the train, both children wanted to know how long it would be before they reached the mountains, and long before anyone else on the train was awake, Peggy and David had their noses pressed against the windows, trying to peer through in the dim light of the dawn for the first sign of a hillock.

If you have lived among the mountains all your life, it will be difficult for you to understand why Peggy and David were so anxious for that first glimpse.

"Are they really white?" Peggy had asked.

"Will they have snow on the top, even in summer?" David had wanted to know.

"We shall have to climb up and see for ourselves," said Daddy.

"Mummy told me that they looked pink in the early morning," said Peggy.

"I've seen them wearing purple velvet in the evening," said Daddy.

Toward the journey's end the rain began to fall and when the little family arrived at their destination nothing could be seen but a heavy gray mist.

"Wait until the sun comes out tomorrow," said Mummy. But when the morrow came and the children jumped out of bed and rushed to their bedroom window not a mountain was visible. The rain had ceased but everything was still completely hidden behind the thick mist.

Presently David gave a shout, "Look, look," he cried, pointing with his finger.

Beyond a smoky cloud a vast shape was looming. Clearer and clearer it grew until the whole mountain was in view. Then another appeared, and then another until the children had counted at least eight or nine of them.

"I wish," said Peggy, "that they would take off their gray cloaks and

"They are playing hide-and-seek," said Peggy.

"Get your raincoats then," said Daddy, "and let's go and look for them." This suited everyone far better than waiting about.

Soon they were trudging steadily upward. "Phew!" exclaimed Daddy after 15 minutes' climb, "we ought to be on the top of something soon."

Everyone was so intent on the climb that nobody noticed that the sun had come out at last.

Suddenly an exclamation from David who was on ahead started the rest running.

The little path that they had been following came to a full stop and there stretched out before them lay the mountains, peak after peak glistening in the sunshine.

"Why, they're not white at all," cried Peggy. "They're silver!"

Let us see what colored dresses they are wearing."

"Come and have breakfast," suggested Mummy, "and maybe a little later they will be more obliging."

After a very hasty meal they were told that they might go out on the piazza, but sad to relate the mountains had again disappeared.

Well we arrived at the farm in fine shape and met the Boss Uncle George and Aunt Sue — They certainly are friendly people, too!

They insisted on the Boss going right in and having something to eat and a few minutes later Aunt Sue came out with a plate stacked high with good things for me!

Shortly afterwards Uncle George took us on a hike around the farm and such sights as we did see!

I suppose they were the animals the Boss told me about before we left home. Anyways, they certainly were interesting and not at all like I imagined they would be!

We got back just before dark and the Boss and his Uncle fixed me up a bed with a box and some straw and a soft rug carpet — said they hoped that would suit me! Well, they wouldn't have had any doubt about it if they had waited around a few minutes and seen how quickly I dropped off to sleep!!

The Southern Heavens for August Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

UNAR eclipses have in the past

been considered of less astronomical importance than those of the sun. It is now being recognized that much may be learned from the moon in eclipse. Observations of a solar eclipse add to our knowledge of the sun and its surroundings, and astronomers go to the ends of the earth to study the spectacle with specialized apparatus. Lunar eclipses portray the structure and character of the earth's atmosphere, and any one can make valuable observations. The value of amateur observation of lunar eclipses has been emphasized by Dr. Willard J. Fisher in a recently published study of 65 eclipses occurring during the period 1860-1922. Much of his material came from the non-professional. Nevertheless, it has yielded important results as to terrestrial atmospheric conditions.

Everyone who has seen a total lunar eclipse has noted the ruddy, coppery hue, which the prophet Joel describes as "the moon turned into blood." This weird illumination of the moon's disk is caused by light refracted through the earth's atmosphere, and is an index of the transparency of the air. If

the sun were concentrated to a point of light, and the moon were a sufficiently large sphere, we would see silhouetted out there on the moon all the mountain peaks, all the strata of dust and all the cloud formations encircling our globe on the sunrise-sunset line. With the revolution of the earth on its axis, a moving picture of terrestrial meteorology would be presented. In reality, the peculiarities of the earth's atmosphere are shown confusedly, and the eclipsed moon in its progress brings to our view a sample strip of the earth's shadow lying along the moon's path. The distribution of light and color seen on the lunar disk portrays what is aloft on earth.

Dr. Fisher's results show that when the moon passes below or south of the center of the earth's shadow, the illumination is greater than when it passes exactly through the center or above the center. Eclipses occurring with the moon on the north side of the shadow's center are decidedly dim.

This difference in brightness indicates that on the average the atmosphere of the northern hemisphere is more obstructed, possibly due to the unequal distribution of land and water on the earth. The effect of the volcanic

dust haze in the atmosphere from the gigantic eruptions from Krakatoa, Pele, and Katma appeared distinctly in the dimness of the eclipses included in the disturbed periods.

A total eclipse of the moon occurs on Aug. 14, and Dr. Fisher has been sending out requests for observations.

This eclipse will be seen to best advantage in the southern hemisphere, since the moon at the middle of the eclipse will stand in the zenith of the coast of Africa, near Mauritius.

Austrian Industry is sound at the core, but just now it needs the earnest co-operation of all interested parties. To make Austrian industries self-supporting is one of the greatest tasks in the whole reconstruction problem.

The causes for this failure are obvious; the industries are too severely handicapped by home conditions. Taxation is enormously high, the banks demand exorbitant rates of interest for loans, and there are no cheap transportation facilities to the sea.

Labor conditions too are most unsatisfactory. The trade organizations place every possible obstacle in the way of any increase in working hours, although the interests of the whole country urgently demand a higher productive output. Laboring under such peculiar disadvantages it is easy to understand that Austrian manufacturers find it almost impossible to compete with their English and American rivals.

Urgent demands are now being made for the Government to do its share in the work of promoting foreign trade by reducing taxation on goods for export, and also that the banks should recognize that it is their duty to assist the exporting branches.

Austrian Industry is sound at the core, but just now it needs the earnest co-operation of all interested parties. To make Austrian industries self-supporting is one of the greatest tasks in the whole reconstruction problem.

in making any report, to state his location, and what standard time he uses.

Dr. Fisher is also making a novel effort to obtain a knowledge of the weather conditions in the neighborhoods of the earth's surface, which are responsible for the illumination of the moon's limb at the four contacts with the shadow. The points for the first and second contacts are in the South Atlantic Ocean off the Gulf of Guinea; for the third and fourth contacts, points west of Naha, Liu Kiu Islands, and the North China Sea, east of Hainan. Voyagers at sea may give him the desired data as to cloudiness, transparency and color of the sky at sunset for the first two positions in the Atlantic; or at sunrise for the last two in China waters.

The circumstances of the eclipse, given in Greenwich time, are as follows: Moon enters penumbra at 5:32 p. m., enters shadow at 6:31 p. m., total eclipse begins at 7:31 p. m., total leaves shadow at 9:09 p. m., and leaves penumbra at 11:07 p. m.

The Constellations

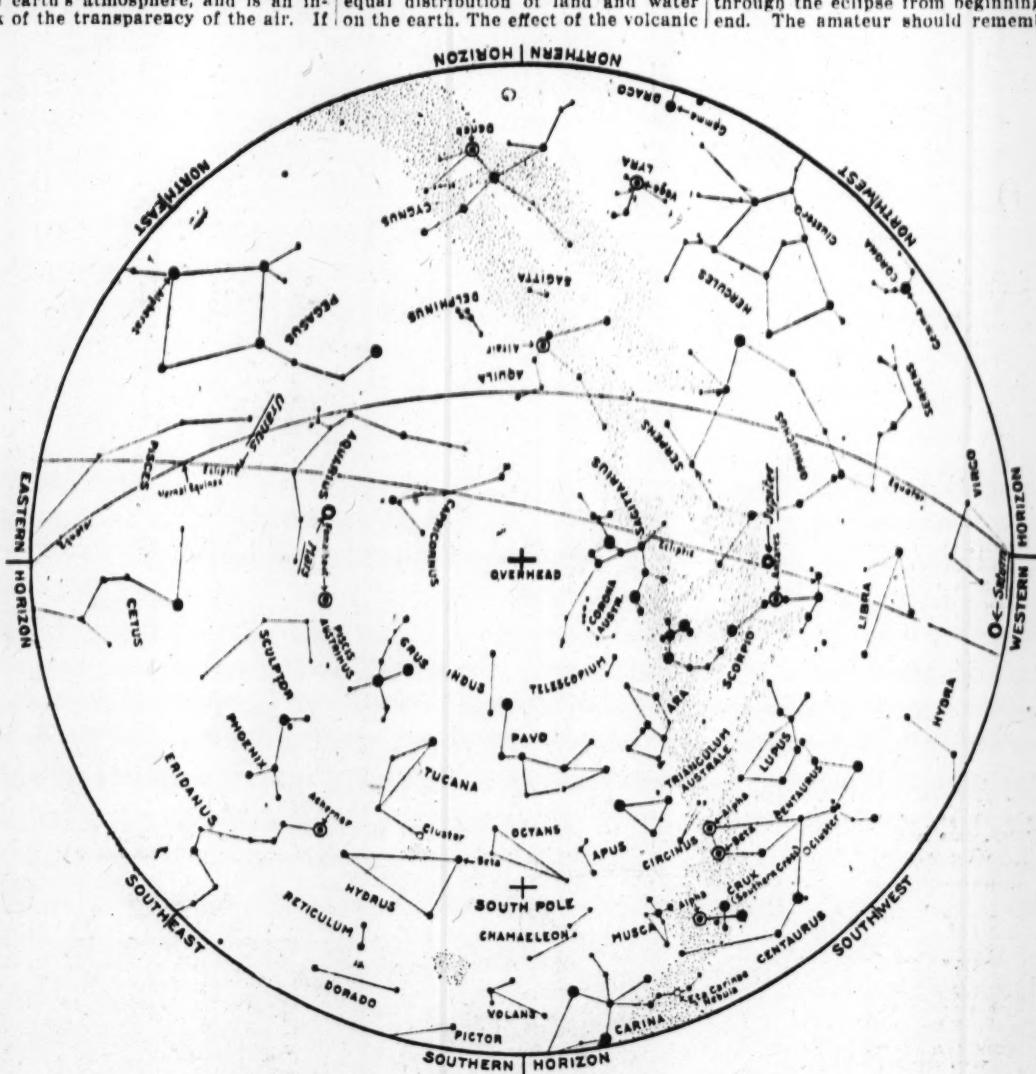
At our time of observation, Scorpio and Sagittarius are dropping in the west, following hard after Libra and Virgo. Ophiuchus, Hercules, and Lyra, situated partly in or below the Milky Way, are also being swept to the horizon. Due north we may see Aquila, Delphinus, and Cygnus. The last is sometimes called the Northern Cross. Returning to Scorpio, we may trace the forms of Ara, Lupus, Triangulum, Australis, Circinus, and Centaurus, until we come to Crux, the Southern Cross. At the left of Crux, Musca and Carina appear. On the meridian above the pole is Pavo, the Peacock. East of the pole, Hydrus, a triangular configuration, is marked by the Small Magellanic Cloud. The Large Magellanic Cloud lies between Hydrus and Volans. In the southwest, Phoenix and Tucana precede Eridanus, rising with the bright star Achernar. The eastern sky shows Capricornus, Grus, Piscis Austrinus, Aquarius, Cetus, and Pisces. The Great Square of Pegasus, almost the sole occupant of the northeastern section, is an easy constellation to find and to remember.

The Planets

The bright planets, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, are all to be seen at our time of observation, as shown on the accompanying map. Saturn, farthest toward the west, is approaching the sunset. Jupiter, not far from Antares, is very bright. On Aug. 7 it reaches a stationary point from which it will seem to move eastward among the stars. Mars is the most interesting planet this month, and is in most favorable position for observation in southern latitudes. On Aug. 23 it will be in opposition to the sun, and at its nearest position to the earth. Many astronomers will avail themselves of this auspicious opportunity. Mercury may be seen as an evening star after sunset about Aug. 14. Venus is the bright morning star. On Aug. 7 it attains its greatest brilliancy, and may be followed with the naked eye into full daylight. Neptune is in conjunction with the sun on Aug. 13. The position of Uranus is shown on the map, but the planet is beyond unaided vision.

Belgium's Population, 7,868,055

BRUSSELS, June 26 (Special Correspondence) — According to the Official List, just issued, the population of Belgium on Dec. 31, 1923, was 7,868,055, of these, 3,883,797 are women and 4,000,258 men. The most populous city of the kingdom is Antwerp, with 300,677 inhabitants. Brussels, exclusive of its suburbs, has a population of 215,145.



The August Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Aug. 6 at 11 p. m., Aug. 21 at 10 p. m., Sept. 6 at 9 p. m., and Sept. 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenience use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

AUSTRIAN STEEL TRADE INACTIVE

Lack of Transport Facilities May

Prove an Insurmountable Obstacle to Progress

VIENNA, June 27 (Special Correspondence) — Austrian industry, especially the iron and steel branches, is passing through a severe crisis. Organized in the first place for the needs of a country of 50,000,000 inhabitants, its home market is now restricted to less than 6,000,000. Consequently its future existence depends entirely on export trade.

Even in peace times the industries had found it necessary to look for foreign customers, as their output was far greater than the home market could absorb. Then came the war with such immense demands for materials of all kinds that most of the industries were forced to enlarge their capacity. The breaking up of the old monarchy which followed proved a veritable catastrophe for the industries, which are now hemmed in on all sides by economic barriers. The efforts which have so far been made to place Austrian wares on the other side of these barriers have not met with anything like the success de-

sired. The causes for this failure are obvious: the industries are too severely handicapped by home conditions. Taxation is enormously high, the banks demand exorbitant rates of interest for loans, and there are no cheap transportation facilities to the sea.

Labor conditions too are most unsatisfactory. The trade organizations place every possible obstacle in the way of any increase in working hours, although the interests of the whole country urgently demand a higher productive output. Laboring under such peculiar disadvantages it is easy to understand that Austrian manufacturers find it almost impossible to compete with their English and American rivals.

Urgent demands are now being made for the Government to do its share in the work of promoting foreign trade by reducing taxation on goods for export, and also that the banks should recognize that it is their duty to assist the exporting branches.

Austrian Industry is sound at the core, but just now it needs the earnest co-operation of all interested parties. To make Austrian industries self-supporting is one of the greatest tasks in the whole reconstruction problem.

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from 11 steaming days from Seattle to Yokohama. Other ports of call are Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila.

PRES. GRANT July 31 Sept. 29

PRES. MCKEEAN Aug. 11 Sept. 23

PRES. CLEVELAND Aug. 19 Oct. 28

PRES. JACKSON Sept. 5 Nov. 4

PRES. JEFFERSON Sept. 17 Nov. 16

PRES. TAFT Sept. 16 Nov. 25 and every 14 days thereafter

WASTE IS CHARGED IN 'GAS' INDUSTRY; CLEAN-UP INVOKED

(Continued from Page 1)

bringing down local tank wagon and filling station prices.

Oil experts were unwilling to say definitely today what the price of gasoline would be for the rest of the summer but thought that the filling station price probably would be around 19 cents a gallon. The price would surely go no higher than that, they said, and it might go lower.

Price Driven Lowest in Decade in Rochester (N. Y.) Trade War

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15 (Special)—Retail prices for gasoline approached pre-war levels here today due to a bitter trade skirmish between rival filling stations. At one station gasoline was sold for as low as 12 cents and hundreds of cars attracted by the lowest price that has prevailed here in a decade filed past its pumps yesterday. Today the drive is confined entirely to gasoline stations along Lake Avenue, the main thoroughfare between Rochester and the lakeside resorts along Lake Ontario. It began about two weeks ago when two or three new stations were opened for business in street already rather well provided with gas markets. At that time gasoline from the Standard Oil refineries was selling for 20 cents and so-called independent gasoline was quoted at 17 cents. The newly established dealers immediately started a drive on their already entrenched rivals by dropping the price of the independent gasoline to 15 cents. This price immediately was met by the older stations.

Little apparent advantage has resulted to either side. Still another station was set up Saturday that Sunday began to sell gas at 12 cents. So far other dealers have not met this sharp decrease. The price of Standard Oil remains unchanged, and there is little prospect that the big company will be compelled to lower its rate to meet the price-cutting unless the low price spreads to other sections of the city.

Schenectady-Albany Traffic

Buying at New 14-Cent Rate

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 15 (Special)—Gasoline was posted at 14 cents late yesterday afternoon at pump stations between Schenectady and Albany, where 16 cents had prevailed earlier in the day. This is one of a nest of stations which draw business from both Albany and Schenectady and from heavy cross-state and Adirondack Mountain tourist traffic.

Three hundred yards away another station has been selling for 16 cents, while in Albany the prevailing price is 18 cents, as compared with 17 cents in Schenectady. Price-cutting began in Schenectady when an old dealer opened a new station, filling his 100,000-gallon tank with gasoline procurable at low prices while his competitors were still trying to write off inventories of high-priced gasoline at a profit.

This new station made a record of gasoline sold from pumps in a day, 23,990 gallons at 18 cents, and then stations in the vicinity began to drop to meet the competition. Local dealers expect refineries to make still lower tank wagon prices possible.

Arkansas Price Drops 3 Cents in Week; Big Profits Divulged

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 15 (Special)—A cut of 2 cents in the price of gasoline here was announced today by the Standard of Louisiana, bringing the price to 18 cents exclusive of the state tax of 4 cents. This is a drop of 3 cents within the last week.

An investigation by a local newspaper last week showed that gasoline is selling at El Dorado, Ark., refineries at 8 to 10 cents in car lots, and can be delivered here at 10 to 12 cents, depending on grade. Independent refiners expect cuts, but say the independent wholesalers will not cut until Standard and subsidiaries reduce, lest there be re-prices.

Pittsburgh Price Yields

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 15 (Special)—Drop of a cent per gallon in price of gasoline was announced by the Gulf Refining and Atlantic Refining today. This drop makes the price of 22 cents exclusive of state tax 2 cents and affects the special grade as well. Independent companies also cut the price.

Slight Drop in Reading, Pa.

READING, Pa., July 15 (Special)—No important changes here today of gasoline prices. Atlantic cut one cent today at 24 and 27 cents, different grades. Both prices include two-cent state tax.

STATES' RIGHTS TO SELL "GAS" TESTED IN SOUTH DAKOTA CASE

Relative Effect of Price Cut and Wide Publicity to Be Feature of Federal Injunction Decision

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 11 (Special Correspondence)—Upon a decision which is expected to be rendered about the middle of this month by James D. Elliott, Judge of the Federal Court in this city, will depend the right of states to sell gasoline, at retail in competition with regularly established dealers, with a view to keeping down the price.

The action was instituted by the independent Home Oil Company of North Dakota, which runs a filling station at Glendale City, S. D., claiming that state competition has damaged its business and reduced the value of its property. After the hearing in the case Mr. Elliott gave the opposing attorneys time to file briefs bringing out additional facts not covered in the arguments.

The North Dakota company seeks to obtain a permanent injunction preventing the State of South Dakota from continuing the sale of gasoline at

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All the year round, central to all points. Remodeled and under new management.
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RYE BEACH, N. H.
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HOLDERNESS CAMP Now Open. Will take children by week or stay. All conveniences—sands, beach, boating, boating and canoeing. Address HOLDERNESS CAMP, Holderness, N. H.

PEKING TO EXCHANGE AMBASSADORS WITH SOVIET GOVERNMENT

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, July 14.—The Russian diplomatic representation in China, under the terms of recognition of the Soviet Government, is causing difficulties, especially regarding the reported decision from Peking today that China has consented to exchange ambassadors with Russia, making the Soviet Peking representative an ambassador with precedence over foreign ministers.

The Russian legation premises in Peking are the subject of negotiation between the Chinese Foreign Minister and the Diplomatic Corps, the latter claiming control under treaties signed after the Boxer troubles in 1900, creating international uncertainty.

The consulate likewise had difficulty. While the Hankow consulate acquisition was effected smoothly, at Shanghai was troublesome. The Chinese Foreign Minister announced that he would give the Russian consular premises to the Soviet consul on July 15.

A week ago a body of White Guards refugees left the ships at Woosung and occupied the consulate here. Today they refused to evacuate, and a big crowd of Red Russians gathered outside, and armed police were needed to disperse the crowd and persuade the Whites to leave the building in order to enable China to fulfill its treaty obligations.

PROVINCE FLOATING LOAN

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4 (Special Correspondence)—A new loan of \$3,000,000 to be used in the building of roads, buildings for the British Columbia University and new irrigation projects, being floated by the British Columbia Government now. Later this month the Government will float \$2,000,000 loan to refund maturing obligations.

STATES' RIGHTS TO SELL "GAS" TESTED IN SOUTH DAKOTA CASE

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10 Minutes by Street Car to Union Station

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

COTTON CLOTH BUYING CENTERS. IN FINE GOODS

Activity Not Yet Extended to
Other Lines—Southern Mills
Stocks Large

NEW BEDFORD. Mass., July 15 (Special)—Broadening of buying activity in the fine goods division of the primary cotton goods markets has received considerable attention during the last week or two, and some disappointment has been occasioned by the fact that other sections in the market have so far failed to reflect the marked improvement seen in fine goods and certain other cotton fabrics, such as napped goods.

The staple lines, such as print cloths, sheeting, ticking, chambrey, denims, and similar warm dyed goods, even extending to the coarser types of gingham, all of these have continued to move very slowly, and buying is still essentially of a hand-to-mouth character. Producers have wondered when these sections of the market are going to receive the effect of the upturn, so apparent in other textile lines, and in some cases have been tempted into continuing production of unsold goods, largely in hope of early improvement.

The fact is, the future course of raw cotton values is still very much dependent upon the weather, for the exceptionally heavy acreage planted gives the opportunity for a large crop if weather and other factors are favorable. Since prices on the heavier lines of cotton goods depend so much on raw cotton values, there is great reluctance on the buyers' part to place forward delivery business until more is known about the cotton crop and about cotton values.

Southern Mill Stocks Large

The lines of goods which have not yet shown any considerable quickening are those made heavily in southern mills, which have been piling up unsold stocks. The trade is well aware that such goods can be sold in good volume for spot delivery at any time they are really needed. Hence orders are for immediate use only, and the mills are being compelled to carry the burden of maintaining reserve stocks.

On the other hand, in the fine goods division, it has been found that little material has been made that is unsold. Attempts to secure quick goods of many standard types have made it quite evident that they do not exist. Buyers have become convinced that they must place orders now if they are to get deliveries of such goods in time for shipping and processing before the selling season arrives.

Hence, the orders are coming forward in encouraging volume on such goods as is not to be found in the mill warehouses, and must be made to order. This applies to the various standard fine fabric constructions, to the fancies and the semifancies, to the cotton and silk interlockings, to the ribbed goods, and also to the napped goods lines and, to some extent, to the odd-count and odd-weight print cloth numbers of certain kinds.

Heavy Fine Goods Buying

The week has seen heavy buying of certain staple fine goods, such as lawns, pongeens, voiles, satins, and poplins, as well as numerous orders for fancies of one type or another. There has been an active market in silk and cottons, and the articles both in cotton and in rayon. There is a good demand for some of the new English fine fabric mills starting up additional equipment very soon after long weeks of idleness.

Prices have looked low because the nominal quotations heard during the period of inactivity ruling during May and June were continued unchanged and static, with only the need for occasional business placed at considerably lower figures. The prices of the last week or two have shown some advance, as a matter of fact, from the lowest levels reached, and the trend is decidedly upward since the mills are placing steeper insistence upon a price figure which fulfills all the requirements of production, and are beginning now to reach the point where they are demanding a profit margin.

Print Cloth Active

Print cloth lines have not been especially active, but there has been some business moving on the odd constructions and the split weight goods. Fall River reports sales aggregating approximately 30,000 pieces for the last week, or 20,000 to 25,000 pieces the week before. This is about average for the present rate of production, approximately 20 per cent of normal—but manufacturers are confidently expecting a decided increase in business volume and are firm in their price attitude.

There has been some volume buying this week, but nothing more than what is more than has been seen for some time. It came chiefly from the bag makers and the building trades and involved the medium weight sheetings and some print cloth fabrics. There was little buying by printers or bleachers. Prices maintained a rather firm tone, despite their absence from the market. Attempts were being made to get 5.35 yard 6x6s at 8½ cents but there was little success, and southern goods, both spot and contract, were holding firm at 8½ cents with some dealings reported at that level.

Fall River booked some business in odd counts, but the prices named in the east were so much higher than those quoted by southern mills that several large users of such goods placed their orders with the southern mills, taking the risk on the quality factor for the sake of the lower price.

There has been marked improvement in the demand for cotton yarn and several large orders for eastern-made yarn have been put through with a consequent restarting of considerable idle spinning equipment.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS

NEW YORK. July 15.—The protective committee formed several years ago by the Russian Government five years ago in default, declare it safe that the protective agreement is extended to another 15 months from July 26, 1924. It has decided to extend the opportunity to those who have not deposited their bonds to make such deposit under the original agreement as extended to July 26, 1924.

HOUSTON OIL EARNINGS

Houston Oil Company of Texas for the six months ended June 30, 1924, reports net income of \$1,593,045 after expenses, tax deduction from June 30 net earnings were \$38,114 before depreciation and depletion, compared with \$521,270 in the second quarter of 1923.

DETROIT EDISON PROFITS

Detroit Edison for the six months ended June 30, 1924, including all constituent companies, reports:

Gross \$17,600,000 \$1,600,000
Net after exps 5,411,485 4,806,550
Sur aft chgs 3,348,230 2,682,310

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

	High	Low	High	Low
(Quotations to 2 p. m.)				
Adams Express 4s reg.	101 1/2	100 1/2	NY NH & H 4s '48.....	94 1/2
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2's '41.....	98	97 1/2	NY NH & H 7 1/2's.....	86 1/2
Am Small Sz. 8 1/2's '25.....	94	93 1/2	NY Ont & West 4s '32.....	65 1/2
Am Small R. & B. '47.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	N Y Ry 6s '42.....	3
Am Tel & Tel 6s '46.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	N Y Ry off 5s '42.....	3 1/2
Am Tel & Tel 5 1/2's '48.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	N Y Ry 6s '48.....	3 1/2
Am W. W. & Elec 5s '34.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	NY Bus & W gen 5s '40.....	35
Am Writing Paper 5s '39.....	96 1/2	95 1/2	NY Bus & W gen 7 1/2's '37.....	35
Armonia 6s '33.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	N Y Tel 4s '31.....	97 1/2
Armonia 5 1/2's '35.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	N Y Tel 6s '41.....	106 1/2
Aaco Oil 4s '35.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	N Y Tel 6s '49.....	107 1/2
A T & S 4s reg.	90	89 1/2	NY W & B 4s '48.....	51 1/2
Alt Coast Line 4s '64.....	96 1/2	95 1/2	Niagara Falls Power 6s '50.....	103 1/2
Alt Knox & Cin 5s '55.....	99 1/2	98 1/2	Norf & West 4s '56.....	90 1/2
Alt Refining Co. 6s '37.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	Norf & West 6s '52.....	122 1/2
B & G 3 1/2's reg. '26.....	99 1/2	98 1/2	Nor Am Edison 14 1/2's '28.....	100 1/2
B & O (P. J. M.) 3 1/2's '25.....	99 1/2	98 1/2	Nor Pacific 3s '2047.....	61 1/2
B & O & Southwest div 3 1/2's '25.....	99 1/2	98 1/2	Nor Pacific 5s '2047.....	85 1/2
B & O Gold 4s '48.....	87	87	Nor States Power 6s A '41.....	105 1/2
B & O reg '48.....	87	87	Oriental Dev 6s '33.....	93 1/2
B & O fd 6s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	Philco & G. E. 5s '41.....	103 1/2
B & O 6s '29.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	Ohio Pub Service 7s '47.....	108 1/2
Bell Tel of Pa. 5s '48.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	Ohio Pub Serv 7 1/2's '45.....	108 1/2
Beth Steel 5s '38.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	Ontario Trans 5s '45.....	97 1/2
Beth Steel 6s '53.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	Orge & Cal 5s '27.....	100 1/2
Beth Steel 6s.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	Ore Wash Ry 6s '61.....	83
Bklyn Man R. T. 6s '68.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	Oriental Dev 6s '33.....	93 1/2
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	Pac G. & E. 5s '52.....	93 1/2
Brown N. Y. Air Line 685.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	Park Lexington 6 1/2's '53.....	68
Brown N. Y. Air Line 5 1/2's '68.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	Philco & G. E. 5 1/2's '73.....	99 1/2
Bush Term Bldg 6s '60.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	Pioneer Oil 8 '31.....	98
California Pet 6s '49.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	Pillsbury Flour 6s '43.....	98
Canadian Gen E 6s '68.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	Pillsbury R. 6s '36.....	110 1/2
Canadian Nor deb 6 1/2's '46.....	114	114	Pillsbury R. 7s '30.....	109
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40.....	114	114	Pillsbury R. 8s '31.....	109 1/2
Car Clinch & O 6s '52.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	Promod & Refin 6s '31.....	97 1/2
Cent of Gas 2s '29.....	103	103	Public Service 7s '27.....	99 1/2
Cent leatherather 6s '25.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Punta Sugar 7s '27.....	107 1/2
Chas & O 4s '48.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	R. G. & W. C. 6s '49.....	70 1/2
Chas & O 4 1/2's '50.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	Rogers Brown 6s '42.....	75 1/2
Chas & O fd 5s '29.....	100	100	R. I. Ark & Lou 4 1/2's '34.....	80 1/2
Chas & O sv 6s '46.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	Ricks 6s '49.....	104 1/2
Chi & Alt Crt 3 1/2's '50.....	38	38	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '28.....	100 1/2
Chi & Q 5s Ser A '71.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '32.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 5s '66.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '35.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '66.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '38.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '68.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '41.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '70.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '44.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '72.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '47.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '74.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '50.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '76.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '53.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '78.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '56.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '80.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '59.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '82.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '62.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '84.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '65.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '86.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '68.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '88.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '71.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '90.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '74.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '92.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '77.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '94.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '80.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '96.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '83.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '98.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '86.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '00.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '89.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '02.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '92.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '04.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '95.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '06.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '98.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '08.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '01.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '10.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '04.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '12.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '07.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '14.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '10.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '16.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '13.....	100 1/2
Chi Ind & L 6s '18.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Riviera Pipe L. 6s '16.....	100 1/2</td

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Making Backgrounds
for Natural History
Groups

New York
Special Correspondence
SEVERAL months ago an errand took the writer from Manhattan to Brooklyn, with which "city of churches" she is none too familiar. At it happened she made an inquiry of a sweet looking woman regarding the way to reach her destination. After giving the stranger a polite answer this person said impulsively, "Aren't you a writer?" "Why, yes," the writer replied, in surprise. "I knew it," she exclaimed. "I felt sure that you were a writer or, at any rate, a woman who did something."

In this unconventional manner began an agreeable acquaintance with Mrs. Clara Louise Parsons, a member of the staff of the Children's Museum in Brooklyn. It is her delightful task to prepare the background and environment for the birds and animals exhibited in what are known as habitat groups. They consist of mounted animals placed not singly in the glass cases in which they are exhibited, as was formerly the custom, but of couples or larger groups shown amid surroundings which present as closely as possible those in which the animals normally spend their lives. At the rear of the case is a painted background showing appropriate scenery. Within the case are placed not only the creatures exhibited, poised in attitudes as lifelike as possible, but also a scenic representation of the soil and rocks of their native habitat, and of the trees, grass and flowers which form their environment.

At the Children's Museum

On a pleasant day at the end of April when golden-green young leaves outlined their tracery against a sky as soft as the breast of a dove, the writer made her way again to Brooklyn, this time to see Mrs. Parsons at work in the Children's Museum. Here, in a quaint old residence topped with mansard roof and abundantly provided with windows and porches, and set in the midst of pretty little Bedford Park, are assembled all sorts of things for the delight and instruction of children. There are books and games, and toys and pictures, and not least a series of animal groups. Mrs. Parsons was fortunately in her studio.

After exchanging greetings with her visitor the artist showed a case which she had just finished. It was a winter scene with a pair of snow bunting set in the midst of an appropriately snowy landscape. Since these cases form part of a loan exhibit intended to circulate among schools, they are not very large, about 3 ft. wide by 2 ft. high and 6 in. in depth.

Because of the composite character of the work involved it is usual for two or three persons to combine their various forms of skill to make the exhibit. But Mrs. Parsons does the whole work herself with the exception of preparing the animals.

In reply to questions regarding the method of procedure Mrs. Parsons replied:

"Before attempting the actual work of placing any group I make a thorough-going preliminary study of the animal in question, of its habits, and of the flora and scenery of its native haunts. It is necessary, of course, that every detail should be accurate, since otherwise the children might be misled. Then, where possible, as is the case with local birds and animals, I make personal observations from nature, studying the surroundings of the creatures in their daily life and noting the nature of the ground, the sort of trees, bushes and flowers, native to the locality and even observing the sky and the more distant background."

During the two years since she took this position, Mrs. Parsons has completed 15 groups and is now at work upon the sixteenth, consisting of a pair of squirrels. Some of the others include the Baltimore oriole, the robin, the barn owl, the flicker, the Bob White, the mink, the cat-bird, and the blue jay.

Composition In the Picture

"I see that you use natural grasses and twigs," I remarked.
"Yes," she agreed, "but the flowers are modeled in wax."

"You must remember," she added thoughtfully, "that it does not suffice to have one or two stuffed animals placed in a suitable environment. There must be composition as well—a picture shown on story told."

It is just here perhaps that one becomes most conscious of the creative work involved. One feels that the artist's imagination has been at work, that her abundant skill in drawing, in painting and in modeling is unified by the creative power she shows in producing a pleasing and memorable composition.

It is obvious to anyone looking at Mrs. Parsons' work, so varied in detail and yet so beautifully harmonized, that long years of study and experience lie back of her success.

"I studied drawing, painting, and modeling at Pratt Institute," she said. "There I left school and married while still in my teens, but only a few years later I renewed my studies in art, not merely for my own pleasure, but as a means of obtaining a livelihood."

"To what particular branch of art did you devote yourself?"

"I painted a number of portraits in the early part of my career. Then my attention began to turn more and more toward commercial forms of art. One of the things I did in this early period was the making of miniature gardens in the Japanese style."

"Did you take this up on your own initiative?" was the next question.

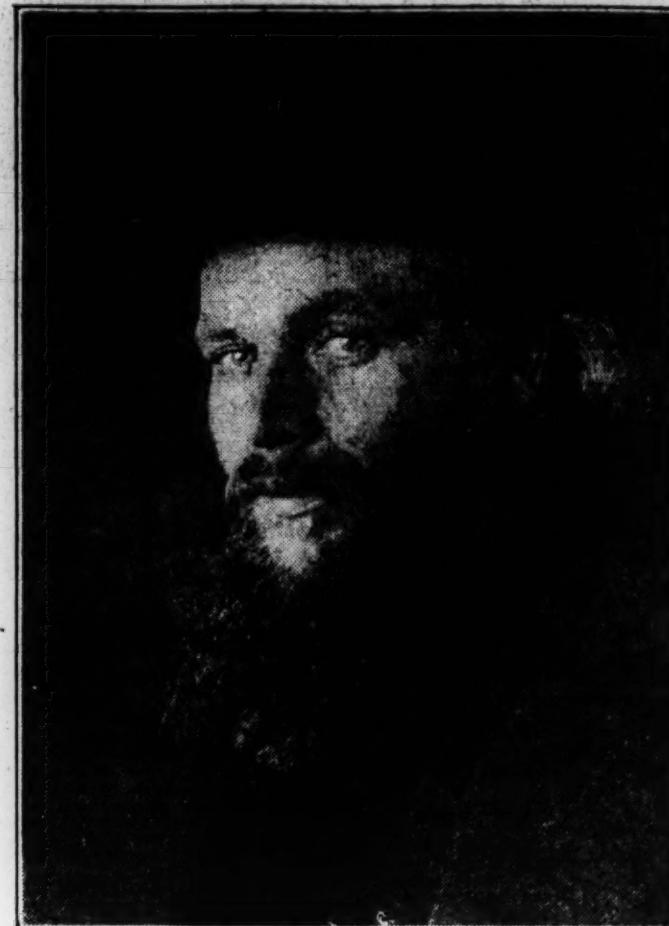
"Yes, at the beginning I did so because in the course of my studies I had become interested in Japanese forms of art. Then, later, I worked under the guidance of a well-known Japanese artist."

"And how did you obtain your present position?" the writer naturally asked.

"My name was suggested to the curator of the Children's Museum, Miss Anna Gallup, and she asked me to prepare a specimen case, and my work proved satisfactory, and I received the appointment. So you'll see, particularly interesting were

"see," she added, earnestly, "I may claim that I was appointed on merit after proving what I could do. Let me say, too," she went on, "that the position is most ideal with respect to its human contacts and relationships."

Briefly stated, these habitat cases constitute a traveling museum, circulating among schools and other educational centers. These itinerant exhibits were established by the woman's auxiliary of the Children's Museum as a memorial to the distinguished educator, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, once director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, under which Foundation the Children's Museum functions.



J. C. Lanoo, the Dutch Potter, Who Would Like to Work Out in the United States His Original Ideas for the Development of Pottery

Education Through the Shop-Window

Berlin

Special Correspondence

BERLIN has tried an experiment which will probably be imitated by most large towns in Germany.

The Union of Berlin Housewives has planned and arranged an exhibition which in idea and execution alike is really original. The Berlin housewives wished to impart to a public misled by the makeshift goods foisted upon them during the war and after, a thorough knowledge of the most important commercial articles, as they ought to be.

The means they chose in order to achieve this end was an exhibition of goods of various kinds in the shop fronts of one of the most important shopping districts of the town. This was as cheap as it was practical, for each shop which entered into the idea at the same time sounded its own trumpet. On the one hand the stores wanted to show the development of the different articles they have for sale; on the other hand to teach the public the difference between commodities of fine, indifferent, and bad quality.

The large emporiums had an opportunity for displaying their richest departments—those for furnishing and clothing. A well-known firm chose the form of a comparison between the years 1913 and 1924. The lady of 1913 was assisted by a maid who was preparing to pack her mistress' things, dozens of elegant dresses, undergarments and shoes. The lady of 1924, dressed in a simple coat and skirt, carried in her hand a small suitcase which contained everything she would want on her journey. But she managed to look elegant for all that. In the same way a rather gaudy drawing-room of pre-war times was exhibited by the side of an attic turned into a cozy little living-room such as newly-married couples have to put up with today. Another shop exhibited a pre-war and an up-to-date kitchen, one filled with hundreds of pots and pans, the other equipped with only a few utensils, which, however, were first-class.

More instructive still were the shows which allowed one to follow the development of a product from beginning to end. A dress-goods store exhibited the photograph of New-South-Wales sheep, a bale of raw wool, samples of wool washed and dyed, spun wool on bobbins, raw pieces of cloth and finally, various kinds of cloth in charming colors. The same method was used to show the manufacture of cotton-wool articles, of stockings, underwear, chocolate, metal ware and other goods.

A hosiery store demonstrated the meaning of the various current expressions such as "silk," "cashmere," "artificial" and "pure" silk, "hole-proof" stockings, and so on. An underwear shop showed a woolen combination of finest quality shrunken and become unwearable after having undergone a wrong treatment; a linen department exhibited side by side good and bad calico and linens. The two stuffs looked nearly alike before they had been washed. After the first washing, however, the former looked better than ever while the latter had lost all its lustre and had become gray and shiny.

Other shops displayed the innumerable components of a watch or the development of an elegant pair of slippers. Particularly interesting were

The Hague
Special Correspondence

ON A day in early May J. C. Lanoo, the potter, strolled with the writer through the woods in the neighborhood of his home at Epe. The sky was overcast with heavy clouds of grayish-blue. The woods and birches were silent and somber. Lanoo's natural happiness and sense of beauty made the strrol lighter and brighter than it would have been, perhaps, under other circumstances. The animation of his remarks on the beauty of trees and plants seemed to cause the somber wood to glow with

A Modern Dutch Potter and His Inspiration in Nature

color. He pointed to certain patches of a birch bark; one saw the vivid contrast of blue and ochre, purple and gray, green and orange, the thickly mossed larch with its red blossoming cones became a revelation of beauty and gladness; and, finally, the whole wood seemed blazing with glorious colors.

Lanoo is able to communicate his sense of beauty and happiness not only to others, but also a far more difficult task to impart it to the clay he digests of the soil upon which he believed heather and birches grow. His busy hands form exquisitely shaped pots which are decorated with his fancies. He does not now decorate them with figures representing trees, flowers and animals as he did in his earlier pottery. Although he started with figures (which had for him a special attraction), these have now disappeared, and his feeling for beauty expresses itself in the tender color schemes of his bowls and pots. For instance, when he is impressed by a tract of land covered by snow, contrasting delicately with the gray clouds, a pot will be created showing that exquisite harmony of color.

A Master of Technique

His "blanc de Chine" ware must be specially mentioned. His mastery of the technique enabled him to produce a remarkably fine quality of color, nearly approaching the old Chinese ideal. A little statuette of a young African elephant was made in this material. The original figure was done by the Dutch sculptor Altorf, and Lanoo recast it in this very fine material. His many-sidedness is shown again by his skill in mingling the rich surface coloring of his pots with the clay, making it one while retaining its exquisite translucency.

The glass-work done by Lanoo possesses extraordinary qualities. It seems as if he had rediscovered and applied to the uses of pottery the old method of the makers of stained glass in the Middle Ages who wrought their masterpieces in liquid glass and color fused. Every bit of the work is individual. There are hardly two pots or bowls alike. In this way the master rebukes the uniformity and coldness of the products of many modern factory pots and vases.

The strong individuality of this artist makes him averse to every form of imitation. By imitating, he says, one not only steals from somebody else, but also ruins one's individual taste and leads the artistic sense of the community astray.

Another thing greatly influences his work, that is, his love of peace and quiet. Those who see his pots and vases and bowls, he feels, should experience through them a sense of restfulness and freedom. His work, he declares, must not thrust itself upon the looker-on; instead it should produce a sense of joy and equanimity.

Finding His Way

It need hardly be said that this free and original man was not the docile follower of any teacher. He is self-made. Born in 1881, at the age of 12 he became a pupil at the Delft-ware factory "Oud-Rozenburg," in The

comparisons between machine-made and handmade laces, which sometimes are very difficult to distinguish. Jewelers' windows showed real gold and "rolled" gold, real and imitation pearls, side by side.

The shops crowded into the idea with great gusto. It certainly was excellent from every possible point of view and can be recommended for imitation.

The Right Use of Recesses

London
Special Correspondence

A RECESS offers opportunities for decorative treatment with the aid of very simple carpentry and a minimum amount of wood. The first idea that naturally presents itself for a window recess is for a seat of the divan order. In one type of room this would look charming covered with chintz to match the curtains, and in another would look equally well with a Kelim thrown over it. Kelims are really made for hanging on the walls of tents, to form partitions in them, and should never be subjected to hard wear on the floor as they so often are, but they look very well on a divan.

The means they chose in order to achieve this end was an exhibition of goods of various kinds in the shop fronts of one of the most important shopping districts of the town. This was as cheap as it was practical, for each shop which entered into the idea at the same time sounded its own trumpet. On the one hand the stores wanted to show the development of the different articles they have for sale; on the other hand to teach the public the difference between commodities of fine, indifferent, and bad quality.

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Other shops displayed the innumerable components of a watch or the development of an elegant pair of slippers. Particularly interesting were

them occasionally lined right up to the top with bookshelves, but a more pleasing arrangement is to have wide shelves for large books the depth of the recess to a height of about 40 inches. This leaves a flat top which should be enameled to match the woodwork or stained and polished.

On this may be placed a piece of pottery, a jar of flowers, or even a picturesque work basket—anything that gives the right decorative note. Then a little higher up can be placed three or four narrow shelves for smaller books. A couple of recesses treated in this way give a most homely and comfortable appearance.

In a room which has a narrow recess on one side only of the chimney piece, the other wider one being occupied by the door, the writer had three shelves fitted and stained mahogany to match the rest of the woodwork. As she did not wish the books kept on them to be exposed to the dust, a little cream linen curtain with a band of Turkish cross stitch embroidery sewn on the lower edge was hung in front. The effect, this against creamy walls was charming.

It is wise to protect books kept on open shelves from the dust, at any rate in cities, and it generally looks nice to have the curtain the same color as either the walls or the woodwork. In one case where the woodwork was green and the walls cream, a curtain in shades of green with a touch of ochre looked well on a green bookcase.

The problem of how to provide an inexpensive sideboard in a dining room was solved in one household by utilizing the fireplace recesses. A carpenter was employed to build into them a low cupboard on each side with very narrow shelves above for holding rows of blue plates. These shelves stained dark brown to resemble the old gate-legged table in the center of the room made an excellent substitute for a couple of old oak dressers.

It is a good plan to have a couple of shelves put low down in a bedroom window recess, to be used for holding stockings, and concealed either by a curtain or flap door.

Then there are those delightful recesses either side of the chimney-breast that seem to invite a specific use being made of them. One sees

Pure Dress Linen 55c

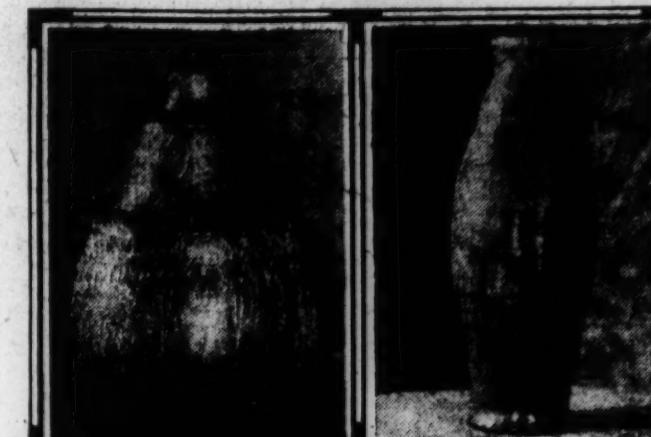
Retail Value 75c Per Yard

Colors: White, Pink, Maline, Orange, Lavender, Tan, Blue, Brown.

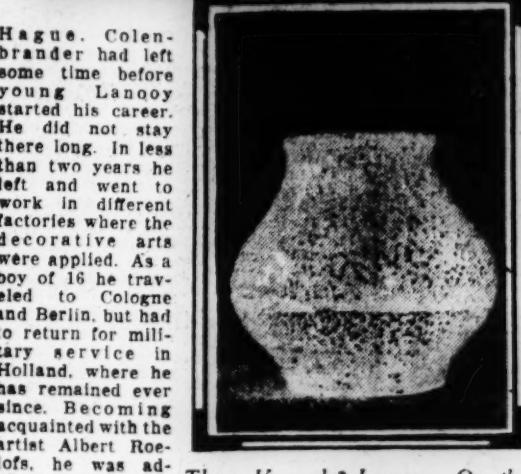
Succession Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

CONTEX MILLS, 242 4th Ave., N. Y. City

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.



Three Vases by Lanoo. On the Right, Slip Ware Engraved. On the Left, Gouda Gres Vase of Red Kaolin. Below, a Pot Inspired by a Shell.



married, and it was for the benefit of his children that he left the town and settled in Epe, Gelderland, on the sandy soil among the fir trees and the heather.

He is happy there, but he still has yearnings for expansion. There are new possibilities in pottery, he considers, which could be realized, but to do so would necessitate much experimenting. Experimenting, especially with costly materials, is very expensive. And the public is nowadays not much inclined to buy pots and vases at a high price.

"I should like to go to the United States," he said, "and show them over what I have done, without having to consider too much the cost of experimenting."

Thus he began to turn his own wheel in Gouda, a little town near The Hague, in the midst of the clay districts of Holland. There he

made the center decoration a large glass bowl of cracked ice, piled high and decorated with fern and hard, colored candies scattered over and through it. Favors consisting of inexpensive fans add to the cooling effect produced. Vases of roses flanking the bowl of ice on either side and single roses at individual places make the table shown an ideal one for summer."

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Wisdom About Corks

IT is to do one's thinking for one. Such a book is "Table Decorations," by Edna S. Lipton (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, \$3.) Most inventive persons could devise for themselves similar trimmings suitable for special seasons and holidays, but then many persons are not inventive. Moreover, perhaps some of the inventive ones lack courage and will be glad of the assurance given by the printed page as to the propriety and success of obvious decorative schemes which sound a little bald until actually seen.

For instance, the centerpiece representing a clock-golf course seems obviously illustrative and in this sense appropriate to a country-club luncheon, but we need the certainty that it can be made decorative as well as illustrative. We are almost appalled by the suggestion of a center decoration of sea sand made interesting by tiny Japanese parasols, buckets, dolls in bathing suits; and by the time we have read of a moss-covered roasting-pans pond with a boat floating in it, and cork and rubber favors, we feel with this that the realists have it in the matter of table aesthetics.

It is only fair, however, to say that these are novelty or feature schemes, frankly confined to special days or children's parties, and that in the introduction we are admonished to use for formal occasions only chaste arrangements of a few seasonal flowers. The consideration of such arrangements would not, perhaps, from the American point of view, or any except the Japanese, make a hook, and yet one would like a little more consciousness of real beauty in these pages by Miss Tipton.

A compromise between the formal and the novelty table is contained among the suggestions for summer decorations.

"A cool atmosphere is achieved by

SILK JEFU CREAM WHITE SILK
from the Far East

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

How Some Plays Are Written

In response to Mr. J. T. Grein's inquiry as to the particular methods of dramatists of note, additional replies have been received from Harold Brighouse, Dorothy Massingham and C. K. Munro. The other articles in this symposium appeared in these columns on April 1, June 3 and July 8.

GOOD plays, it seems to me, are written by people who (1) find drama to be their best, most rosy and natural form of expression and (2) who love and respect the theater. Most people can by intelligent industry learn the fundamentals of dramatic technique, but only those who do not respect the theater will employ cheap and facile devices for arousing laughter or emotion in the playhouse. A play is, first to last, a case of conscience.

This is the preliminary state of mind. A specific play arises, as a rule, out of either character or situation. One observes from life a character and then asks oneself what plot, what circumstances will best serve the dramatic development of that character. Or it may be, of those characters. You take the fundamental and authentic character and extend it through imagined incidents. Or the incident, the situation, the thesis, may be the starting-point. In that case, your problem is to select from amongst your mental stock of observed character in life those individual idiosyncrasies which will best illustrate the incident. You give them names and you begin to live with them.

In either case, you build; but if your fundamental characters have life, they build for you and with you. A scenario is a mere note. Remembering always that a play is a case of conscience, a scenario exists only to be departed from. This or that character may come to quick life and may require of you a complete re-consideration of your first calculations. But if he or she grows too fast, and too tall, then he may belong to another play and the scenario is there as the constant corrective of second thoughts.

HAROLD BRIGHOUSE.

In Mr. Grein's interesting article the other week, in which he illustrated one or two "methods" in the art of playwriting, it appeared to me curiously enough—that it was the man who adopted the best method who wrote the worst type of plays.

Perhaps I call that particular method "best," because something of the kind was laid down to me for my guidance, by a well-known playwright. "Before you write a word of dialogue, construct your play, so that the dialogue may flow as easily as water from a tap," and when I found my pen halting—either in a scene between A and B, had suddenly and unaccountably become silent or offered no comment to A's loquacity beyond a meek and noncommittal "yes" or "no," or "ah," my playwright would retort, "Ah, that is because you have not sufficiently constructed your comedy."

Construction to him, meant—first and foremost—an intimate knowledge of his characters. In his own terms, he "lived" with them for months so that they grew to be part of his being. He would know not only how X would think and feel during the three or four acts of his drama, but how he felt and acted as a baby, a youth, at college—and, how he will feel and act long after the play has ended and the curtain has fallen on the final scene.

And the play itself—he would completely visualize the setting, the "decor," furniture and pictures, walls, etc., the movements and appearance of every character, the tone and quality, voice, each gesture, and then—and only then, after months of such concentration would he sit down and write the dialogue.

I have heard of one "method" of playwriting by another well-known dramatist, who would put down a phrase to illustrate an idea to be worked out in the course of the play, then a second further down the paper and so on, and then fill in the dialogue between them. This I imagine helped to keep the action well under control and the characters from wandering off digressions and bypaths which however witty or profound they might be only hindered the development and purpose of the play.

But whatever methods any one of us may employ, I am convinced that a stage experience is invaluable. It cannot teach one to write good plays or even good dialogue, but it can and does help one in many difficult points of technique, such as getting a character on and off the stage, working to an effective climax—a good curtain, etc. I believe there is no greater master of these stage tricks or conventions—so great a master that he can lay them aside at will—than Bernard Shaw, and I believe no one can learn the business of play making from so expert a master.

DOROTHY MASSINGHAM.

I should be very glad indeed to let you have an expression of opinion if I thought I could say anything of interest or value. As it is, however, I have no idea how others work; and as regards myself, I have not as yet had enough experience of writing to have evolved any definite technique or method. Each of the four plays I have written has been an experiment

and the methods employed different in each case.

I fear, therefore, that if I professed to know anything about playwriting in a general sense, I should be pretending to knowledge and experience that I don't possess.

C. K. MONRO.

"Babbitt" on the Screen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 13.—Rivoli Theater, "Babbitt," a motion picture based on the novel by Sinclair Lewis, directed by Harry Beaumont.

It is of course untrue to assert the faithfulness of the filmed "Babbitt" to the book without having so much as opened the covers of that much discussed contribution to American literature, but the screening of this small-town renegade's precipitation and retrieval is so lucidly achieved that the conclusion comes inevitably, even if on the distaff side the values may seem somewhat forced. The

popular school of closing up on life with relentless accuracy has full sway in this glimpse of George F. Babbitt and family. The homely round of the day, from the family sprint for the morning tub and the inevitable banana fritters for breakfast to the evening of gossip and radio and so to bed, comes to the screen with amusing realism.

Willard Louis is Babbitt to the life. The portrait of this pillar of Zenith society is remarkable from every angle. In the doldrums of a humdrum marriage, in the excitations of an affair with a designing singing teacher, and in the penitential return to normalcy, he registers with ease each phase of the pathetic attempt to escape the monotony of his life. Mary Alden is the complacent partner of this incipient Lothario, enacting her part sympathetically albeit she isn't dumb enough by several degrees, and Carmel Myers uses her wiles on the round Rotarion with her customary aplomb. The remaining characters help to create the small-town atmosphere and the directing and photography are always clear and to the point.—R. F.



Decoration on the Program of the Carolina Playmakers

Two Hamlets in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 4—HAMLET is a rôle having so much more in it than any single actor, however competent, can make comparison as that afforded by the appearance, at the New Oxford, with the Old Vic. company, of two Hamlets in the same week, was not to be missed; the more so because players of such opposite types as Mr. Ion Swinley and Mr. Ernest Milton, were certain to give strongly contrasted renderings, and thus, by emphasizing different traits of the prince's character, prove happily complimentary to each other.

Evidently their many admirers thought so; for notwithstanding Wembly's "Rodeo," and such glorious midsummer days and nights as might well empty any house of entertainment, there was no indication here of the prevailing theatrical slump. On the contrary, large audiences gave an enthusiastic hearing to these two best Hamlets upon the English stage today.

The two best, yes; but how fundamentally different in conception and execution. In the matter of physical attributes Mr. Swinley is by far the better equipped actor. The possession of a more striking stage-presence, and of a finer voice than Mr. Milton's enables him to adopt successfully a broader, more authoritative style; and he wisely made the most of these natural advantages, playing the part with a robust, if rather rugged vehemence, and with a power and driving force that carried him triumphantly through.

Mr. Swinley's Hamlet is rich, swift, and poignant, his satire was crushing, and his denunciations of himself and of the king, in the speech beginning, "O! what a rogue and peasant slave am I!" were convincingly true.

The "England" scenes were brilliant efforts in rhetorical declamation; and his duel scene also was strong; but his best piece of work, one in which he can hardly have been equalled by any actor since Henry Irving, was the play within the play.

Here is just such a dramatic episode as Mr. Swinley's direct, grim and slightly ironic imagination can completely seize upon, and carry off. I can see now the malignant intensity of that rigid gaze, fastened upon the king's face; the panther-like crawl and dart toward the guilty pair, and the exultant triumph in the success of his scheme as, standing upon the vacant throne, he "rolls the world away," and flings his manuscript across the stage. It was a thrilling piece of virile acting, that would have delighted, surely, an Elizabethan audience, as much as it did this twentieth century one.

In the subtler aspects of Hamlet's character, for the most part, Mr. Swinley's stumblingblocks lie hidden. "He is too massive," said Mr. Grein to me, during an entr'acte; and so he was, both mentally and physically. The interpretation lacks subtlety, depth, light and shade, and a full sense of antithetical effect; it does not touch us enough "to the finer issues," nor suggest "those thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls," to which the prince's inward mind is ever turning.

Here, curiously enough, is precisely his fellow actor's strength; for granted that Mr. Milton's physical

Shaw Criticizes the Critics of His Play, 'Saint Joan'

BRENTANO'S, New York, has just published George Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan" (\$2.25). The long-awaited preface of 80 pages concludes with the dramatist's comments upon the criticisms of his play as performed in New York and London. These comments run in part as follows:

"I have to thank several critics on both sides of the Atlantic, including some who admiringly for my play is most generously enthusiastic, for their heartfelt instructions as to how it can be improved. They point out that by the excision of the epilogue and all the references to such un-dramatic and tedious matters as the church, the feudal system, the Inquisition, the theory of heresy and so forth, all of which, they point out, would be ruthlessly blue-penciled by

counselors; indeed it probably will happen when I am no longer in control of the performing rights.

"As to the epilogue, I could hardly be expected to stultify myself by implying that Joan's history in the world ended unhappily with her execution, instead of beginning there. It was necessary by hook or crook to show the canonized Joan as well as the incinerated one; for many a woman has got herself burnt by carelessly whisking a muslin skirt into the drawing-room fireplace, but getting canonized is a different matter, and a more important one. So I am afraid the epilogue must stand."

PASADENA, Calif., July 5 (Special Correspondence)—Theodore Ballou Hinckley of Chicago, editor of Drama, the official mouthpiece of the Drama League of America, foresees a renaissance of general interest in the theater in the United States, and he looks for important developments in native American drama soon. The credit for this, he believes, belongs in no small degree to the Drama League, now starting on its fifteenth year of activity.

Patiently, this organization has been working through its half-a-hundred centers, generously distributed throughout the United States, to create a demand for better plays and to improve standards of dramatic appreciation. That the work has not been in vain was evidenced by the lively sessions of the league's convention recently held in Pasadena, Calif.

According to Mr. Hinckley, much of the interest now prevailing in the so-called little theater movement is directly attributable to the educational work of the Drama League. For when drama was practically at a low ebb in America, owing to unfavorable conditions in the commercial theater, the Drama League took up the fight. That was back in 1910. There were very few plays being published in America then; but the League created a demand for them and public libraries everywhere began to receive an increased demand for dramatic literature.

Meanwhile, dramatic activities have sprung up in secondary and high schools, all over the land; and many colleges have put in workshop theaters. All of these things are bound to make for better appreciation of

A Drama League Program

PASADENA, Calif., July 5 (Special Correspondence)—Theodore Ballou Hinckley of Chicago, editor of Drama,

the next generation is certain to demand better and truer plays.

"Out of this renewed interest in the theater," said Mr. Hinckley before one of the Drama League convention audiences, "it is logical that the little theater—or as you have named it in Pasadena—the nonprofessional theater—should have been born. Since the commercial producers failed to respond to the demand of discerning people, groups of them scattered here and there gradually began to put on the sort of plays that they wanted to see; and now, the little theater has risen up and declared itself as an art movement, as well as a recreational activity. This development greatly enhances its value, as well as future promise.

"The further result is that the whole attitude toward the theater has changed noticeably. Whereas 'nice' people didn't often take part in the theater, they are now most happy to participate nowadays; and they are even becoming proud to be known as aspiring playwrights. The drama is surely coming into its own as a great, fundamental art, wherefore it has come to be recognized that the Drama League is carrying on a great cultural work."

Is Mr. Hinckley's belief that the next thing to which the League must turn its attention is to educate the public in standards of acting. Until now, it has been too busy getting them interested in worth-while plays to pay much attention to the art of the player. "Much that is current in the theater today passes for good acting that isn't acting at all," he said.

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CHARLTON WINS 1500-METER SWIM

Famous Australian Takes That
Olympic Event in World's
Record Time

PARIS, July 15 (AP)—A. M. Charlton, the Australian swimming star, won a signal victory in the final of the 1500-meter swim, free style, in the Olympic competition, today, leaving a row of world's records in his wake and soaring heavily over his Scandinavian rival, Arne Borg of Sweden. His time, 10m. 6 2-5s., set a new world's mark for the whole distance, bettering by a wide margin the brilliant new marks established by himself and Borg in the first day of the swimming competition Sunday.

Charlton simply toyed with Borg, the Swedish porpoise, today. The Australian, who was behind at 100 meters, raced to the front in the second hundred and was never afterward headed. Charlton swam with a plain overarm stroke, scarcely using a leg, and a propulsive force, and gradually pulled away from Borg, who appeared tired from his exertions in the preliminary heats.

Charlton, swimming in easy style, clipped in 58 2-5s. from the former Olympic record held by R. Hodgson of Canada and 1m. 44-6s. from the record established by Arne Borg Sunday after Charlton had broken the previous mark that day.

Charlton gave an impression of tremendous strength, breaking the world's record for 400 meters with a mark of 5m. 10 2-5s., and plowing through water like a runaway torpedo boat for another world's record at the 1000-meter mark, negotiating the distance in 19 2-5s.

The powerfully built 18-year-old boy then had the race at his mercy with a lead of 50 yards on Arne Borg, and he simply swam easily, paying little attention to his competitor. He would have brought the world's record below 30m. had he not been keen competition.

Ake Borg, Arne's twin brother, proved that he is slower than his twin, and the officials ruled that he could not start in the final because he made the distance in only 31 seconds, which was still under the former Olympic record.

Charlton, when asked if he had set out to break the world's record, replied: "No, I simply went."

Miss Martha Norelius, of New York, won the final of the 400-meter Olympic swim, for women, free style, in 6m. 2 1-5s.

The United States finished one, two, three in the final of this event, but the expected order of the finish was reversed, as Miss Norelius, who was looked upon as a likely third, caught the judges' eye first, with Miss Helen Wainwright second and Miss Eddie Ederle, the American star, third. The experts watching the race said that it was a dead heat between the three Americans.

KIRKWOOD HAS
A SLIGHT LEAD

Last 36 Holes of Shawnee Open Golf Championship Today

SHAWNEE ON THE DELAWARE, Pa., July 15.—J. H. Kirkwood, Rockwood Hall professional, held an advantage of one stroke over John Golden, North Jersey, and Leo Diegel, Detroit, his nearest competitors, at the start today of the last 36 holes of the 5th Annual Shawnee open championship golf match. Kirkwood negotiated the first 18 holes yesterday in 143, five under par, while Golden and Diegel each took 144.

Closely behind the leaders were W. R. Bourne, Echo Lake; John Farrell, Quaker Ridge, and T. D. Armour, unattached, each of whom had 145. M. J. Brady, metropolitan open champion; Joseph Turness, Fairview, and William McFarlane, came next with 147, while Eugene Sarazen, United States professional champion, and C. H. Hoffner, Philmont, started the concluding day's play with 148.

Four others had scores of 153 or better, and were by no means out of the running. W. S. Derr of Wilkes-Barre, although far down the list with 159, gained fame yesterday by dropping a hole in one. It was on the 180-yard twelfth hole in the morning round. The cards of those who bettered 151 follow: J. H. Kirkwood, Rockwood Hall, 73; 70; 143; 1m. 44-6s.; A. M. Charlton, Australia; Arne Borg, Sweden, second; G. H. Hatfield, Great Britain, fourth; Katsuji Takashima, Japan, fifth. Time—30m. 5 2-5s. (New world's record.)

400-Meter Swim (Free style, for women)—Won by Miss Martha Norelius, United States; second, Miss Helen Wainwright, United States; third, Miss D. A. Molesworth, Great Britain, fourth. Time—6m. 2 1-5s.

Plain High Diving—Won by Eve Australis, Janzon, Sweden, second; Clark, Great Britain, third; Thrash, San Francisco, fourth; Vincent, France, fifth; Desjardins, Miami, Fla., sixth.

CUBAN TENNIS TEAM AT WEST SIDE CLUB

NEW YORK, July 15—Cuba's Davis Cup lawn tennis team is busy preparing itself for the coming series of matches with Canada, which will take place July 24, 25, and 26 at Ottawa. The players made their first appearance in the United States yesterday, when they held a practice session on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Central Park.

The squad is made up of six players, with Guillermo Villalba the captain. Vicente Banet is generally regarded as the best of the players on the squad. In his practice match with Ignacio Zayas, yesterday, the score of which was 6-1, 6-6, 6-4, 6-8, with Banet's score being given first, he showed some good volleys, and when stroking from the baseline appeared to have good depth and placed well.

Captain Villalba played three sets with Rogelio Paris, who is the present champion of Cuba. Villalba won the match in three straight sets, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2. The other two members of the squad are Oscar Cicerio and Raul Chacon.

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RESULTS MONDAY

St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 1.

Milwaukee 4, Toledo 2.

Columbus 5, Kansas City 6.

* Minnesota 11, Louisville 8.

Miss Browne to Play
in Seabright Tennis

New York, July 15
MRS. M. K. BROWNE of Santa Monica, Calif., United States women's tennis champion in 1919, 1920 and 1921, will compete in the invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club at Seabright, N. J., beginning July 26. This will be her first appearance in the east in three years.

W. M. Johnston of California, who has won the tournament for the last three years, also is expected to play this year in the Seabright tournament.

Kelly and Costello Qualify for Final

Champions Win Preliminary Heat
in Olympic Double Sculls

ARGENTOUIL, France, July 15.—The American holders of the Olympic double sculls championship, J. B. Kelly and P. V. Costello, raced to an easy victory in the Olympic trials in this event this afternoon, defeating the French pair by five lengths and Hungary's pair by nine lengths in the 2000-meter course, thus earning the right to enter the finals Thursday.

"The Americans allowed the French pair, Stock and Dutton, to set the pace on the first half of the course. They then spurred and ran away from their rivals. The winner's time was 6m. 34s. Switzerland and Brazil by 3% length in the second and last heat of this event. Time 6m. 34s.

The Yale crew won the second heat for the United States in the eight-oared crew competition, defeating Canada and Holland.

The Ell crew clinched a place in Thursday's final by a brilliant exhibition, carrying off the trophy of the small University of Toronto, representing Canada, by 5% lengths and Holland by five lengths in what seemed just a good workout for the Americans.

The Canadians got away to a fast start, but the Yale crew took command at the 500-meter mark, gradually widening the gap and finished the 2000-meter contest.

Great Britain won the other heat in which the French crew was disqualified for fouling the Argentine crew. The Argentine and Belgian crews will row tomorrow with the crews which took second place in the other heat to determine which shall compete in the final. France had finished second, Belgium third and Argentina last in the disputed heat. Thus the finals will be contested by the winner of the second place race tomorrow, the United States crew, Great Britain and Italy which defeated Australia in the third trial.

The United States met defeat in one event yesterday, when the double-scared combination with coxswain lost by a length and a half to France, with Belgium third. The winners' time was 7m. 30 2-5s. The French crew secured the lead at the beginning of the race, and then faded.

Switzerland defeated Italy by the same margin in the second heat, so the Italians and the Americans will contest tomorrow to determine which will enter the finals.

KIRKWOOD HAS A SLIGHT LEAD

An example in the "recognition of themes" showing Black in a condition of initial stalemate, the key depending on how relief may be given.

CHESSE

PROBLEM NO. 501
By D. J. Denmore

Black 6 Pieces



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 502
By F. W. Jordan
Philadelphia, Pa.

Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Black 6 Pieces



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 501. 1. Q-K5 K-Q3
2. B-B6h P-K7
3. P-Kt6h K-Kt4
4. Q-B6h K-Kt4
5. Q-B6h

Prov. Comp. P. Janet Kt-K2

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example in the "recognition of themes" showing Black in a condition of initial stalemate, the key depending on how relief may be given.

By G. Guidelli

Black 7 Pieces



White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The Yorkshire Observer Trophy, England, was won by Leeds, Bingley, who defeated Gomersal in the final round, 4½-3½. Score:

LEEDS GOMERSAL

D. Illingworth G. Collett

J. H. Poel N. Gough

F. Stillwell B. E. Hodges

E. D. Dingle A. Holley

J. E. Stillwell J. Normington T. Higgins

4½ 3½

L. Younkin captured the champion ship of West Australia by defeating J. Sayers in a match, 2-0 and 4 draws.

Wellington won the New Zealand championship by a telegraphic match victory over Otago, 10½-9½.

South Africa reports the celebration of the third anniversary of the Cape Town Chess Club.

Capetown came close to defeat in the following game in one of his simultaneous exhibitions at Brooklyn, New York.

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White Black White Black

1. P-K4 2. P-KB4

3. P-P5h 35 B-Q3

4. Q-R5h 35 B-Q3

5. Kt-Q2 35 B-Kt3

6. Kt-B3 35 Kt-K3

7. P-Q3 35 R-KB

8. BxP 35 R-KB

9. Kt-K4 35 R-KB

10. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

11. PxKt 35 R-KB

12. R-Kt1 35 R-KB

13. Kt-K7 35 R-KB

14. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

15. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

16. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

17. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

18. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

19. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

20. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

21. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

22. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

23. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

24. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

25. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

26. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

27. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

28. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

29. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

30. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

31. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

32. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

33. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

34. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

35. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

36. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

37. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

38. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

39. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

40. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

41. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

42. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

43. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

44. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

45. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

46. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

47. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

48. Kt-B6 35 R-KB

49. Kt-Q5 35 R-KB

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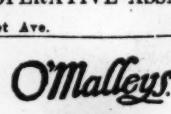
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GOVERNMENT OPPOSES GAMBLING IN GREECE

ATHENS, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—The suppression of gambling in Greece forms one of the important points in the reconstruction program of the Government. When a partial suppression bill was brought before the National Assembly, it received unanimous support, and many deputies strongly favored total suppression.

General Pangalos, Minister of Legal Order (now War Minister, replacing General Condylis, who resigned), the promoter of the bill, favored partial suppression, that is, the removal of the gambling-houses from Athens and the Piraeus, to a distance of 20 kilometers away. The opposition, however, headed by G. Kafandaris, advocated total suppression, with a view to protecting the rural population. Powerful interests who derive considerable benefit from gambling houses are actively opposing the new measure.

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THE HOME FORUM

Shakespeare's Reconstructions
of Arcadia

MONG the many new enthusiasms of the Elizabethans none probably was so unique in all history, by the very nature of the case, as the eager visions of ideal commonwealths inspired by the discovery of the new and strange continent across the Atlantic. Tropical America appeared at last to offer a prototype of idyllic happiness on this earth, the possibility of attaining the summum bonum which has been the quest of the ages. European thought was turned, therefore, as never before to the serious reconstruction of Arcadias, and as a most complete and representative child of the age Shakespeare, too, more than once led to present, even on the stage, a community living in more or less idyllic conditions.

Of all of these we think of the Forest of Arden, I suppose, as most completely presented. The first appearance of the banished Duke and his company is a signal for establishing at the beginning the atmosphere of the ideal existence far from the distractions of civilization. In the opening lines of the second act the Duke exclaims,

"Now, my co-mates and brothers in exile,
Hath not old custom made this life more sweet,
Than that of painted pomp? Are not these woods
More free from peril than the envious court?
And this our life exempt from public haunt
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.
I would not change it."

This rather philosophical and descriptive summary is gathered up in exquisite lyric strain by Amiens' song:

Under the greenwood tree
Who loves to live with me,
And turn his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat.
Come hither, come hither, come hither:
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

Who doth ambition shun,
And loves to live in the sun,
Seeking the food he eats,
And pleas'd with what he gets,
Come hither, come hither, come hither:
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

In the mellowed contentment of the Duke and in the rare essence of these mythic stanzas is compressed the simple pastoral bliss of the ensuing

scenes. The protagonists bear names which are freighted with all the rich aroma of pastoral romance or with the traditional association of classical pastoral poetry.—Rosalind, Orlando, Celia, Corin, Silvius, Phoebe, Rosalind and Orlando are the very incarnations of Arcadian lovers, as are Silvius and Phoebe on the rustic level. Rosalind and Celia assume the ways of the shepherd life into which they stray, and mingling in the idyllic pleasures of their humble comrades, wander about the forest with charming abandon. After certain marvelous occurrences which can happen only in Arcadia, such as the rescue of Oliver by Orlando and the transformation of the usurping Duke, no less than four happy pairs celebrate their matrimonial rites, and the play closes as the second act begins on the same lyric note of idyllic simplicity in the song:

"♦ ♦ ♦
Such is Shakespeare's Arcadia in the exuberant period of his high comedies, an Arcadia of brilliant sunshine and starlight. More subdued and profound, more serene and reflective is the Arcadia of "The Tempest,"—an Arcadia like the soft fading deep glow of waning sunset. The only other one of the plays besides "As You Like It" so vaguely localized, it presents with its romantically indefinite setting unique evidence that Shakespeare's imagination was stirred by the stories of the new world, for the descriptions of the island—"somewhere in the Mediterranean"—and of the storm and shipwreck, Shakespeare derived from accounts of one of the expeditions to America. Into the mouth of Gonzalo, moreover, the dramatist puts a famous description (adapted from the translation of Montaigne by John Florio) of the ideal commonwealth, in which he says,

"No kind of traffic
Would I admit; no name of magistrate;
Letters should not be known; riches, poverty,
And use of service, none; contract, succession,
Bourn, bound of land, thil, vineyard, none;
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil;
All things in common nature should produce
Without sweat or endeavour:...
...but nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all foison, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people."

This description, however, holds but curious and incidental interest. The actual Arcadia of "The Tempest" is not—Gonzalo's outline of an ideal commonwealth, but the benevolent dominion established by Prospero on his island of exile. Here for thirteen years he has lived with his Miranda, subduing all malign powers personified in Caliban, and surrounding himself with supernatural forces of light and blessing embodied in the dainty and devoted Ariel. He himself has found here a happy refuge from the tumult and machinations of the state, and has, like the Duke in "As You Like It" but far more profoundly, reconstructed for himself and Miranda the Arcadia of the soul. So impressively has Shakespeare spiritualized his commonwealth that critics have almost unanimously found this one of the most symbolic of all the plays, and many interpretations of Prospero's character and the meaning of his domination over natural forces have been proposed. However this may be, the beauty of the island world is plain to all.

WILLIS J. ABROT, Editor
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In sureness of touch, boldness of composition, power of suggestion, and unfailing idealism Shakespeare paints these richly colored pictures of Arcadias. In these, as in every other realm, he excels his contemporaries in reflecting half-formed floating visions of his age. It has not been observed, however, I believe, that he shows his dominant interest in a very practical world whenever he introduces such scenes from a romantic Arcadia. He never leaves his characters—or us—in Arcadia. Orlando, Rosalind, and all the rest except the native shepherds prepare at the end to resume living at court. Likewise Prospero and his contrite friends turn their backs on the island. Although played out with marvelous completeness in each case, the scenes far from the busy haunts of men seem hardly more than the episodes in the woods near Athens. Sympathetic as he obviously was with those traits of experience, traversed apart from the workaday world, he must bring us back at the end to the regular course of society. Shakespeare knew both worlds. His glory is his power to reveal them both.

P. K.
Yucca in the Moonlight
Flowers of the mist and silence,
Stay when the blowy mists fade,
Between the shadowed ridges,
In this wind-haunted glade.
Of silver, blue and jade.
White flame against the silver.
White shadow on the blue.
Above the jade a vision.
Of bloom and wind and dew.
The yucca stands in view.
—Glenn Ward Drebach.



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View Over Rome From the Monument of King Victor Emmanuel II

L'Amitié

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

A TRAVERS les siècles, on a beaucoup écrit et chanté concernant la beauté de l'amitié. Des bardes en ont immortalisé la nature désintéressée, la grandeur de sacrifice et les œuvres. Dans un de ses ouvrages philosophiques, Cicéron parle de la vertu comme étant la seule qualité qui encourage l'amitié et qui nous rapproche les uns des autres. Longtemps après, William Penn écrit: "L'amitié est l'union de l'esprit, un mariage du cœur, dont le lien est la vertu."

Envisagé à la lumière de la vérité spirituelle, ce magnifique don de Dieu paraît encore plus salutaire et sublime. Sous son aspect individuel, il nous rappelle David et Jonathan dont les Ecritures nous disent que: "L'âme de Jonathan s'attacha à l'âme de David. Sous son aspect plus universel, l'amitié nous conduit aux pieds de Jésus, l'ami éternel de toute l'humanité. Qui sait pour son union avec Dieu & un si haut degré put déclarer avec autorité: "Moi et le Père, nous sommes un."

Dans son enseignement pur, la Science Chrétienne glorifie l'amitié, la retirant du sein de la matérialité pour la placer dans le royaume du spirituel, dans le domaine de la métaphysique divine, où les cours s'attachent les uns aux autres en communion avec Dieu. La véritable amitié participe toujours de la nature de la perfection. Ce n'est que dans la mesure où nous sommes justes, bienveillants et sincères envers chacun, que nous pouvons entretenir des sentiments justes et sincères envers ceux que nous avons choisis comme compagnons et que nous fréquentons chaque jour. C'est à nous de penser juste à saint Jean ainsi que son grand amour pour l'humanité qui le rapprochera tant de notre Maître bien-aimé, Christ Jésus; qui lui donneront le discernement et la vision spirituelle et lui valueront le titre de disciple bien-aimé.

Suivant que nous marchons sur les traces de Jésus le Christ, nous sommes, à même d'accorder cette amitié tant à des individus qu'à des peuples ou à des nations, les bénéficiant d'une manière universelle, sans tenir compte de leur race ni de leurs croyances religieuses. En temps d'épreuves, lorsque tout le monde est bénit parce que les intérêts de chacun sont reconnus et pris en considération, la nature universelle et mentale de l'amitié est mise en évidence, car les hommes s'oublient en servant les autres.

Quiconque comprend la Science Chrétienne sait que c'est le Prince divin, non la personne, qu'il est allé voir. A mesure qu'il apprend à aimer tous ses semblables, il devient l'ami de chacun, enrichissant ainsi sa propre existence et bénissant l'humanité. Pénétrant dans ce domaine plus étendu de vision, il lève les yeux et chante avec le Psalmiste: "Quel autre que toi aî je au ciel? Sur la terre aussi, je ne prends plaisir qu'en ton."

On this morning of early summer the eye ranges over a picturesque confusion of gray, yellow and white walls, tiled slopes, and tawny gables glowing in the sunshine, roof-gardens bright with flowers, and dovecots, about which the birds are fluttering. Upon one of these sunlit terraces, beneath a great, white umbrella, two tiny children, a boy and a girl, are at play.

Surely from no other hill in the world can half so much of the world be seen.

Que de fois nous entendons dire: "Oh, si seulement il me comprenait, tout serait différent!" Oui,

"C'est la petite fente dans le luth Qui, bientôt, fera faire la musique;" et l'indifférence provient toujours du manque de compréhension spirituelle. A la page 505 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: "Science

Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT the ages much has been written and sung on the beauty of friendship. Bards have immortalized its unselfish nature, its grandeur or sacrifice and achievement. Cicero in one of his addresses spoke of virtue as being the only quality which makes for friendship and endears us to one another. Long afterward William Penn wrote, "Friendship is a union of spirit, a marriage of the heart, and the bond thereof is virtue."

Viewed in the light of spiritual truth this beautiful gift of God becomes more virtuous and radiant. In its individual aspect, one is reminded of David and Jonathan, of whom we are told in the Scriptures: "The soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David." And friendship in its more universal aspect brings us to the feet of Jesus, the forever friend of all mankind. He who proved his atonement with God to such an extent could with authority declare, "I and my Father are one."

Christian Science in its pure teaching glorifies friendship, taking it from the pale of materiality into the realm of the spiritual, into the domain of divine metaphysics, where hearts are knit together in communion with God. True friendship always partakes of the nature of perfection. Only as we are just, kind, and true to all can we be right-minded and true to those we have chosen to be our daily associates and companions. It was John's correct thinking and great love for humanity which brought him so close to our beloved Master, Christ Jesus; that gave him spiritual discernment and vision, and earned for him the title of the beloved disciple.

As we follow in the steps of Jesus the Christ, we can bestow that friendship on all, whether as individuals, peoples, or nations, universally blessing them regardless of race or creed. In crucial periods, when all are blessed because individual interests are recognized and considered, the mental, universal nature of friendship is brought out, men forgetting self, even of his persecutors.

One instructed in Christian Science knows that it is divine Principle, not person, that he has gone out to see.

As he learns to love all, he becomes a friend to all, thereby enriching his own existence and blessing humanity.

Coming into this wider range of vision, he lifts his eyes upward and sings with the Psalmist: "Whom have I in heaven but thee?" and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee."

In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.

Fashions of the Sea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Today the sea wears brilliant jade, A pure jade silken gown, With glistening crystal tassels Beckoning up and down.

By fitly touch jade veils to gray—
A gray of lustrous sheen
Such as old silver wears
Spangled with leaden green.

The sea walks on in calm or storm
Wearing its fashioned gown,
Woven by clouds and sun-dust mist—
The sea walks up and down.

Gertrude S. McCalmont.

A Rock Garden in the Sun

It was not until we had parted company that I began to wonder just why the rock garden had meant so much to me. If it had been my own rock garden, something I had labored over in the heat of the day, a little place that I had tended with much thought and patience, I could more easily have understood its eloquent appeal, for one's own little plants are cared for leaf by leaf, and every blossom is a miracle, but this particular garden and I were by no means intimate. Somebody said, "If you go down that path you will see the rock plants with the sun shining upon them." So we obediently went down the little path and we saw the plants with the light showered around like golden rain sprayed in abundance between the spring foliage. And the color was peacefully satisfying, backed by its own green and the grey rock.

One is never tempted to pick the flowers of rock plants. Why? They are so small, you say, and their stalks, for the most part, so ridiculously short. But is this the true reason? There was a harsh construction erected over a river; ugly and disfiguring it was, and unbloved for a while. And a bit of green moss—very green—crept out from the bank and touched the great harsh thing, and looked upon it in friendly fashion; then, as the years went by, it spread itself about the hard stone-work and draped its brilliance around the archway, and the ugly thing became beautiful.

We bought ferns and planted them in good soil, and watered them with great care, but the exquisite fronds that buried their wild roots in the rough country wall were more splendidly abundant—maybe simply because they loved the seeming relentlessess of the stones that they had beautified, and flourished because of their love.

When I look back at the rock garden I see cushions of gentle tones placed tenderly to soften the hard corners of the world; I see the frailest of tiny thoughts gripping the stern powers of the ages and making them smile again; and I cease to wonder at the appeal of the little place, for the stony desert most surely is rejoicing just there, abundantly rejoicing, and blossoming as the rose.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924

EDITORIALS

THIRTY-SIX states must ratify the proposed amendment giving Congress authority to regulate conditions of employment for children under eighteen years of age, in order to make it operative. Two states only have acted: Arkansas has ratified the amendment; Georgia rejected it. Nominally, Georgia stands on the ancient southern "doctrine of states'

rights, declaring that she can protect her children without aid from the federal Government. To what extent she is protecting them is shown by the fact that more than 10 per cent of the children in that State between ten and fifteen years of age are shown by statistics to be employed in gainful operations.

The necessity for this amendment grew out of that exaggerated idea of local self-interest which made national instead of state prohibition necessary. In theory, state prohibition, resting as it did upon the strength of the local sentiment in favor of that policy, was admirable. In practice, it failed to work out, because too many states refused utterly to recognize the rights of their neighbors. Dry Iowa found it practically impossible to cope with the activities of Illinois brewers and distillers, who persisted in shipping their products lawlessly into the territory of their neighbor.

In the same way the industries of a state which, through motives of humanity and farseeing regard for the quality of its adult citizenship, keeps its children in school instead of employing them in its mills and workshops, will suffer from the unfair competition of states which permit the exploitation of children for the profit of individuals. It becomes necessary, therefore, to enforce like conditions of employment upon all communities in the United States. We have no desire to impute unworthy motives to the Georgia Legislature, but there will be a general suspicion that not local pride in the ability of the State to care for its children without federal interference had so much to do with its action as did the fact that the use of child labor in Georgia, and its prohibition in Massachusetts, had the tendency to develop the cotton mill industry in the former State at the expense of the latter.

It is not going to be easy to secure the adhesion of the necessary thirty-six states to the proposed amendment. The south is keen to develop its cotton industry, and properly so. Insistence that there shall be no federal interference with conditions of labor within the southern states fits in well with the traditional states' rights policy of that section. It is notable that in Congress the opposition to the submission of the amendment came very largely from the south. Senator Wadsworth of New York stands in an unworthy eminence as the foremost representative of a northern state defending the employment of children of tender years. He does not, however, represent the sentiment of his State, and there need be no apprehension that New York will fail to ratify the amendment.

So far as can be judged by the vote in Congress, the southern states, with the exception of Texas, may be looked upon as hostile. The Texas senators approved the amendment, but the representatives opposed it. Ten states were divided, either by the division of the vote in the Senate or by a hostile vote in the House. These were Delaware, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Utah, New Hampshire, Virginia, and New York. While classed as doubtful because of the action of their congressional representatives, many of these states are on record already for the radical regulation of child labor, and can be relied upon to support the amendment.

Nothing but painstaking education and determined agitation within the section in which the fate of the amendment is in jeopardy can secure its passage. It is fortunate that there is a strong, well-conducted organization to which this work may be safely committed. We are confident that the press of the Nation will give to this organization and to the work it has undertaken the heartiest support. The struggle is not likely to be concluded in less than two years, as there are many state legislatures which do not meet until next January, and some not until even later. The greatest encouragement which can be derived from the situation is the historic fact that no great moral issue has ever yet been submitted to the people of the United States in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment without receiving their ultimate approval and without being finally enacted into law.

CANADIAN delegates at the London meeting of the Empire Congress of Chambers of Commerce took a commendable stand on the question of imperial tariff preference. With Canada dissenting, the congress passed this resolution:

Canadian Stand on Tariff Preference

This congress records with regret the decision of the British House of Commons not to ratify the preferential trade resolution passed by the Imperial Conference.

The president of the Montreal Board of Trade, H. B. MacKenzie, in discussing the resolution, said that while Canada was most anxious to develop inter-imperial trade, Canadians did not wish to offer any criticism of decisions reached by the people and Parliament of Great Britain regarding tariff questions affecting their own interests.

It is particularly creditable to the spokesmen of Canadian commercial interests to express this view. Any special Canadian interest in urging upon Great Britain the preferential tariff policy would probably be found among members of Canadian boards of trade and chambers of commerce. In general, the Canadian people are averse to any exercise of political pressure upon Great Britain to move in the direction of tariff protectionism. Active

Canadian business men have exceptional opportunities to gauge the general sentiment of the country on similar issues. On tours such as the Montreal Board of Trade took through the Canadian west last year, there is a very helpful exchange of opinions, resulting in closer understanding between the east and west. This broader point of view, above sectionalism, actuated the Canadians at the Empire congress.

In declining to ratify the preferential trade resolution, the British House of Commons reflected the will of the British electorate as recorded in the last general election. At the time of the Imperial Conference, immediately preceding the last British election campaign, Premier Mackenzie King, speaking for Canada, took particular care to make it plain that the Canadian people had no desire to urge any particular tariff policy upon the British people. Canada took the lead more than twenty years ago in giving preferential tariff rates on imports from Great Britain. But the Canadian policy of preference is inspired rather by the desire of the Canadian people to move toward freer trade than by any scheme to bring the British Isles into a form of imperial zollverein.

NEXT to the application of the experts' plan for the payment of reparations, the biggest issue for the year in Europe is the entry of Germany in the League of Nations.

The British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, has specifically declared that Germany must be admitted at this year's session of the Assembly, where he proposes to appear in person with the French Premier, Edouard Herriot, so as to show the world that the League amounts to something and that it has powerful friends. M. Herriot has been less categorical, but he has repeatedly committed himself to the policy of the League solving the problems that cannot be cleared up in any other way, and he has announced that he intends to join Mr. MacDonald at Geneva—a very important advance over what his predecessor was prepared to do.

But will Germany herself make the application to become a member and recognize all the obligations which such a step involves? In Germany, as well as in the United States, the League has both adherents and opponents. Those who favor the League are the Liberals, the progressive middle classes. The opponents are, on one hand, the Nationalists, who say that to join the League would be to sign the Treaty of Versailles over again, and, on the other, the radical Labor elements, the Communists, who deride the League as an instrument of the capitalists in every country. Curiously enough, both these extremes of public opinion agree that, as a condition of a possible entry by Germany, the Soviet Government of Russia should be admitted at the same time. Certainly with both Germany and Russia as members, having seats in the Council, the League would be in a better position to make completely fair decisions on certain subjects than it has been in the past.

At the recent session of the Council at Geneva the correspondent of the German moderate Socialist Vorwärts interviewed Hjalmar Branting, the delegate of the "Neutral Bloc," on the subject of Germany's entry. He was told the time for an application was favorable, and that "Germany had better be careful and not gamble away its last great opportunity." The Swedish Socialist ex-Premier also said that the personality of Germany's representative would make the greatest difference. He ought to be a democrat.

Another delegate of the smaller states, Dr. Eduard Benes, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, who presided, was interviewed by Georges Popoff, a Russian, who now writes for several European papers. To him Dr. Benes said in Russian (he speaks six languages, Czech, German, French, English, Polish, and Russian) that for the moment he saw no signs of objections to Germany's admission with a place on the Council, and that the League's attempt to supervise the military situation in Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary was a preparation for similar rôle in Germany. Security for France, he said, could best be assured through the League. He did not think the German Government would be well inspired in demanding admission of Russia at the same time, as the positions of the two countries were quite different.

The Germans themselves know very well that if the League's authority is to be increased, as now seems likely, they will gain immensely by being represented as members. "By a refusal to join," said Dr. Benes, "Germany would invite the ill-will which is the portion of the disturber of the peace." The terms of the Treaty would be enforced just as relentlessly, if not even more so.

MANY American missionaries have labored for the past half-century in the Near East. Probably none of these deserves a higher place on the roll of honor than Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, the founder and for more than fifty years the guiding spirit of Constantinople College for Girls. Dr. Patrick retired recently as president of this college, and her return, to her home in the United States was a veritable triumph, the alumnae of the various countries in the Balkan region through which she passed vying with each other to express their deep gratitude and appreciation for what she has done for the womanhood of the Near East.

Woman has gone far in the Balkans in the past fifty years. She has been taking the place in her own part of the world which her sisters have attained in America and in western Europe. When Miss Patrick arrived in Constantinople, eager to arouse the women of the backward countries to a realization of their mental and spiritual capacity, that they might make their intelligent influence felt upon their respective homes and countries, the task seemed well-nigh hopeless. She appeared to be confronted with an impenetrable barrier of prejudice on the part of man and of hopeless resignation on the part

of woman. Yet, in a comparatively short time, her faith pierced the barrier and banished the hopeless resignation. In Turkey, perhaps, the results of her work have been the most conspicuous. It is necessary to cite only Valide Hanum, who was one of her students and who recently occupied the post of Minister of Education at Angora, to show the large part which the American missionary has played in the life of Turkish women.

Dr. Patrick has worked with equal effectiveness, although perhaps not with equal conspicuity, among the women of Greece, of Armenia, and of Bulgaria, and her influence has spread into Rumania and Serbia. In fact, she has succeeded in placing the women of the Near East fairly abreast with the spirit and the activities of the women of the West.

INTERNATIONAL sport has certainly established its hold on the thought of mankind. Never before has there been such a variety of sporting contests as is announced for this year. Not only are there the usual championships in golf and tennis, there are also the Olympic Games at Paris, while an international round-the-world-by-airplane rivalry is under way, and the first international rodeo, with contestants from Australia, as well as Canada and America, has just been held in London. It is clear that the war, for all its bitterness, has done nothing to prevent international intercourse on the playing fields. Indeed, its effect has been to extend the area in which sport holds sway. Many nations which before the war knew little about it are now its enthusiastic devotees, and there is no doubt that the number of international contests of every kind will steadily grow.

There was a time when international sport seemed likely to exacerbate, rather than to improve, international relations. Every nation tended to have different rules and standards of sportsmanship, and when these came into conflict feelings ran high. People who can remember the irritation aroused over some of the earlier America Cup yacht races or the first meetings of the Olympic Games will recollect that they almost amounted to international "incidents," in the excitement they caused in public opinion at the time. But this phase seems definitely to have passed. The rules of the more important sports are now settled by international agreement, and the standards of sportsmanship have become more generally understood and obeyed.

Most people would flow agree that these international gatherings do a great deal of good. On the one hand, they tend to break down that national exclusiveness and ignorance which is one of the great causes of war. Peoples come to learn that other nations are not barbarians, or uncivilized, or inferiors, but very normal human beings, quite as likely to excel in sport as themselves. The appreciation by the public in Berlin and Paris of French and German athletic victories was one of the first signs of a relaxation of the war tension between the two countries.

On the other hand, they tend to spread the idea of sport and to heighten the standards of sportsmanship all over the world. It is often difficult for those who live in the English-speaking world, where love of sport has been almost universal for generations, to realize what the absence of sport means to countries where it has not made headway. In those countries there is no field of normal activity for absorbing the energies of the young or for giving recreation to those who are more mature.

Sport, of course, can be overdone. The greatest menace to its usefulness is the spirit which sees victory as its only end. The self-assertion which this point of view involves is the ruin both of true sport and of those who succumb to it. The chivalrous ideal of the true sportsman is to try his best to win, but to rejoice that the best man or the best side should carry off the prize. When that sense prevails, sport, in its proper place in life, can do nothing but good. International sport has a great future before it. It will promote the unity and brotherhood of man just in proportion as those who enter its competitions are inflexibly faithful to the best traditions of good sportsmanship.

Editorial Notes

THAT the radio has become an essential adjunct of the air mail service in the United States constitutes an expected step in the direction of making this latter arm of present-day progress more reliable than ever before. Recent information is to the effect, indeed, that, with the establishment of the transcontinental air mail route, radio is passing from the experimental stage to the practical stage as a factor of first importance, the aviators being thereby kept in constant touch with weather conditions, etc. It is probably only a matter of a comparatively short time before ordinary storms and fogs will be looked upon as little more than incidents in a day's work, because methods will be thought out which will largely obviate their danger. Until this is the case, however, and in the formulating of such methods, the establishment of a system of definite warnings is fully half the battle.

IF THE International Advertising Convention, which is being held at Wembley this week, in any way lives up to its expectation of arriving at a common international understanding on advertising ideals and practices, with a view to putting a stop to fraudulent advertising throughout the world, it will have accomplished a wonderful work. It is evident that the delegates planning to attend it are hoping that the meeting will be worth their while, for many of them have traveled thousands of miles to be present. That advertising fills a legitimate field of usefulness is indisputable, and every effort put forth to purge it of its undesirable characteristics is entitled to the greatest encouragement.

The Legionaries in the Balkans

By SVETOZAR TONJOROFF

BUCHAREST, June 23—A colony of ancient Rome in the Balkans—such is the Kingdom of Rumania, and such is Bucharest, its capital. For when imperial Rome sent out her legions to the region north of the Danube to repel the attacks of the savage tribes who were sweeping upon her frontiers, she planted them amid a sea of non-Romans.

In the succession of the centuries that sea of non-Romans became a Slavic sea. During the twenty centuries that have intervened, the handful of Dacian colonists—similar in some respects to the Russian Cossacks whom the tsars similarly employed—have guarded the border. But in their turn they have suffered an invasion that has made a mixed race of them. The mixture is plainly perceptible to even the casual observer of the merest externals and observable by the hasty traveler through the Rumanian mass.

In no phase of Rumanian nationality does this mixed parentage appear so perceptibly as in the Rumanian language. There are at least three separate and distinct nationalities merged in the Rumanian tongue, lineal descendant though it is of the tongue which Seneca spoke. These three languages are the Bulgarian (Slavic), Greek and Latin. The efforts of the Rumanians to merge the two non-Latin languages into a Latin whole have produced curious results.

In the Bulgarian language the word for tailor is "croiat" (from "croia," "to cut"). Over many a shop in Bucharest occurs, after the name, the legend "croitor." This made-up word illustrates vividly the manner of the upbuilding of the Rumanian language out of non-related elements. "Tor," of course, is the Latin termination which indicates agency, as in "Monitor," for instance. The process of Latinization, in many instances, is to take a Bulgarian, or a Greek, or even a Turkish word, and supply it with a Latin termination. That makes it amenable to the rules of Latin grammar. Over a Bucharest haberdashery occurs the word "ciorapi," which means socks. That is a word taken bodily from the tongue of the former masters of the Rumanian people, the Turks. Its place in the Rumanian language is firmly fixed, although an effort is being made to cancel such hybrids.

As to the Slavic equivalent for "yes," instead of adopting the "si" most universally employed in the Latin languages, the Rumanians have grafted into their language the Slavic "da."

The element which has most powerfully influenced the Rumanians culturally—and I was going to add economically—during recent centuries is the Byzantine element which migrated or fled from Constantinople at its decline and fall, and settled in Rumania to have and to hold it. The descendants of these Byzantine immigrants constitute the backbone of the present Rumanian aristocracy. The resort for ice-cream and sweets called the "Capsa" on the Calea Victoriei, in Bucharest, is regarded as the center of this element in society and its economics. "We will break the rule of the Capsa," is the cry of the fused National-Peasant Party.

It was this Byzantine element, as the fountain-head of culture—as well as landownership—in Rumania (at that time known as Moldavia and Wallachia) that introduced the Greek alphabet as the medium of Rumanian writing four or five centuries ago.

The restoration of the Latin alphabet, as a step in the process of making the "Roman" a Roman again, is another of the significant afterthoughts in the making of the new Rumania. With all the oddities so diverting to the student of Ovid, Caesar and Virgil, the Latin as spoken and written in Rumania is slowly coming into its own again, both grammatically and politically.

Waiting for a crowded train to pull out of Bucharest the other day, I became interested in the conversation going on between a masculine-looking young military officer on the platform and a young woman leaning out of a window in the car.

Owing to the clash between Soviet Russia and Rumania over Bessarabia recently, I was interested to observe that the language they were using without restraint was not Rumanian, but Russian, and good Russian. The mystery was explained to me later when the young woman, a fellow-passenger, told me in her own language that the officer was a Bessarabian.

The degree in which the Russians of Bessarabia are adopting the Rumanian language—and in the Balkans the sign-manual of nationality is language—was impressed upon me before the train pulled out. A fellow officer, in Rumanian uniform, of course, addressed the leave-taker in what appeared to be pure Rumanian. And the young Bessarabian responded readily in that tongue.

I was later informed that the second officer was also a Bessarabian, speaking Russian from choice but bilingual in practice. Other non-Latin nationalities, like the Bulgarians, the Magyars and the Saxons, are acquiring proficiency in Rumanian speech.

Even the gypsies, that mysterious race, kin to all races and merged with none in the Balkans, speak the Rumanian language almost exclusively. In Bucharest, as in all Rumanian cities, I understand many of them speak the Rumanian language alone, having lost the race-memory of their Romany speech.

One unmistakably Latin speech, however, is spoken quite generally in Bucharest. That is the French language. A story is told of Alexander Marghiloman, the old conservative leader, which illustrates the common use of the French language, not only in the "salons," but also in the streets of Bucharest.

Dommel (Mister) Marghiloman was walking along the Calea Victoriei, the Fifth Avenue of Bucharest, when his ears were assailed with such frequent French phrases that he stopped, clapped his palms to his ears, and exclaimed in disgust: "This is a French city. I prefer to live in Rumania. I shall have to move to some provincial town."

Dommel Marghiloman, by the way, is an excellent and impressive representative—one might call him a survival—of the old Rumanian aristocracy.

He carries out the old tradition of the Rumanian and also the Russian aristocracy by holding himself, in his long office hours, available to every man on his curtailed but still large estate. Marghiloman has a private armed guard posted at the door of his business apartments, reached through the basement of his great house in Bucharest, where I met him. But the armed guard is instructed to permit free entry to the least of the white-shirted peasants wishing to see him.

"Yes, I see anybody who wishes to speak to me and has any legitimate reason to be admitted to my office," he said to me. Pulling himself up to his full, straight height, this chief of a Conservative Party which no longer exists added:

"It is the duty of every Rumanian landowner, as I conceive it, to study his people, to relieve their distress, to know what they think and how they feel."

But, then, that is what the great landowners of Russia used to say. But when the "deluge" swept upon them they discovered that they did not have any knowledge of how the Russian mujik thought and felt.